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# PROVISIONER

JANUARY 4 - 1947

ading Publication in the Meat Packing and Allied Industries Since 189.





TRANSPARENT PACKAGE COMPANY

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All the construction features and Today, with our ever expanding operating advantages are descientific improvements and in-scribed in our Cutter Catalog.

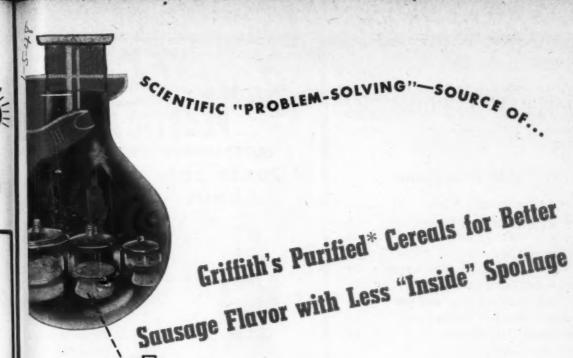


Model 70-B Buffalo Self-Emptying Silent Cutter ... empties 800 lbs. of meat in 5 to 8 minutes. Other models in 200, 350 and 600 lbs, capacity.

QUALITY SAUSAGE-MAKING MACHINES

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Scientifically treated by Griffith's patented process to destroy bacteria and other causes of contamination often present in ordinary binders, Griffith's Purified\* Cereals are top-quality for (1) Minimizing "inside" spoilage and (2) Improving sausage flavor. They pass every standard set Q.M.C. Technical Bulletin No. 1 and the N.C.A.!

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years ago. The attainments of Griffith's laboratory-staff in three plants... in blending flours and spices, in formulating cures and flavor stabilizers... is reflected by the steady, growing patronage of quality meatproducers, here and in Canada.

Acquaint yourself with the benefits of scientific skill—try Griffith's Purified\* Cereals for better sausage flavor and lower spoilage losses.

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\*Covered by U. S. Sterilisation Patent Numbers 2107697, 2189947, and 2189949

### LABORATORIES



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The National Provisioner—January 4, 1947

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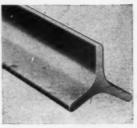
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# Built for Heavy Duty WEAR-EVER Aluminum MEAT TRUCKS

Here is a meat truck that is built to stand the hard usage of modern packing plants. These truck bodies are made of the new, tougher, high tensile strength aluminum alloy that offers unparalleled resistance to scratching, denting and marring. The body is of welded construction, with inside welds ground smooth, leaving no crevices. Corners are reinforced with special aluminum castings, with a heavy weld underneath the flanged edge.

Wear-Ever aluminum meat trucks are light in weight. This, plus rubber tired wheels, makes handling easy. Most important, they are easy to clean and keep clean.

For further information write: The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., 401 Wear-Ever Building, New Kensington, Pa.

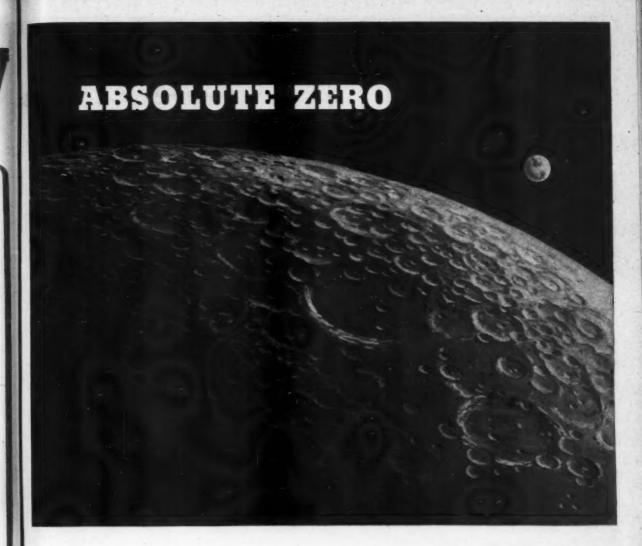


WEAR - EVER SMOKE STICKS

Wear-Ever aluminum smoke sticks do not sag, warp, or break and are easy to clean and keep clean. The meat hangs free, with a minimum of contact insuring a better smoking job. Available in any lengths your racks require.

P. S. Don't forget to see Wear-Ever at the National Canner's Association 33rd Annual Convention in Atlantic City, January 19th to 24th.





If you were to step from the sun-lit surface of the Moon into a crater-shadow, you would be plunged into inky darkness and inconceivable cold. Here the temperature hovers near the "absolute zero" of outer space, the utter absence of heat.

Man cannot artificially achieve this abysmal cold . . . would have little practical use for it if he could. However, in his numerous and daily uses for refrigerated spaces, varying degrees of cold must be economically produced and maintained. Ease of access and effective seal are assured, when the installation includes appropriate Jamison-built doors.

For nearly half a century, the Jamison name-plate on a cold storage door has stood for expert design and precise, painstaking workmanship . . . uniformly dependable operation over a long life of rigorous use.

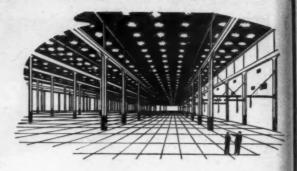
Today's Jamison line . . . Jamison, Stevenson, Victor, and NoEqual Doors, and related products . . . serves the diverse needs of the refrigeration industry. For full information concerning the complete Jamison line and the address of your nearest factory-branch, write Jamison Cold Storage Door Company, Hagerstown, Maryland.

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The Greatest
Forward Step in
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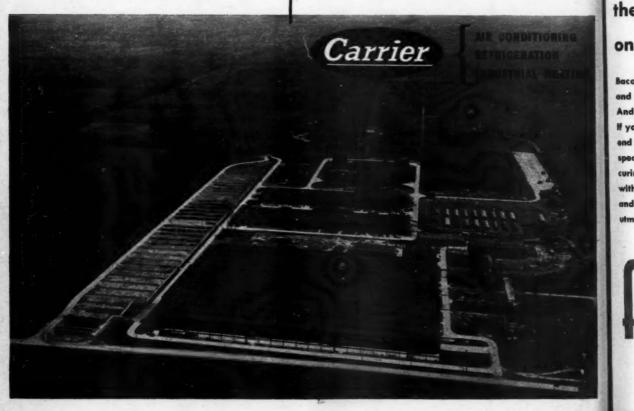
660,000 sq. ft. more
to build Carrier
Air Conditioning and
Refrigeration

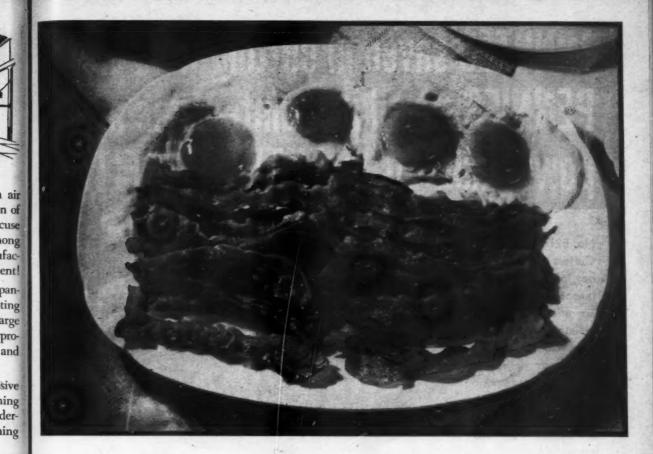


Today, more than ever before, Carrier leads in air conditioning and refrigeration. For the acquisition of a huge, new 660,000-sq.-ft. plant in East Syracuse gives Carrier Corporation facilities that are among the largest, most modern in the world for the manufacture of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment!

This additional plant—part of Carrier's great expansion program—is necessary to meet the ever-mounting demand for Carrier products. Together with the large plant in Syracuse, it will in a matter of months produce the greatest volume of air conditioning and refrigeration in Carrier history.

Here, in these vast new facilities, is impressive evidence of Carrier's position in the air-conditioning field . . . a dramatic re-statement of the Carrier leadership which began with the creation of air conditioning 44 years ago.





# there's extra profit waiting for you on America's breakfast table

Bacon and ham—these are America's favorite breakfast meats! They wake up appetites and help to start the day right. If they have the right lip-smacking goodness they build extra sales.

And as surely as they are made with Fearn cures and specialty materials they'll have the quality and flavor that builds business. If you want to offer your trade really delicious ham, bacon or cured meats, with the same delicious flavor from end to end, product that is mild and delightful and yet produced under fast production schedules, there are special Fearn materials to help you. Regular Fearn cures give uniform delicate flavor and dependable curing action that insure fine results. Special Fearn cures give all the advantages of regular cures, with added flavor building power. All Fearn cures are outstandingly uniform, work quickly and dependably, help your curing and smoking foremen develop their skill to the

fearn's flavor builders builders



947

# MINUTES saved in cutting time and PENNIES saved in maintenance and power add up to EXTRA PROFITS

No. 521 "Boss" Silent Cutters save time, labor, power and maintenance. These savings are effected by such exclusive features as the extra low bowl (35" from floor to bucket rest) and the automatic revolving disc unloader, each of which speeds the work and lessens labor.

The special "Boss" bowl bearing, illustrated here is a further example of "Boss" su-

periority. The weight of the cutter bowl is supported and equalized by this 48" bearing (size 80-A cutter, other sizes in proportion) containing 146 balls. With this giant, rolling support no steady rests are required, hence no "drag" is present, operation is smooth, silent and efficient and less power is consumed.

A complete description of these and other exclusive features of the "Boss" Silent Cutter will gladly be given on request.





The Silent Cutter is one of many hundreds of items of meat packing equipment bearing the name "Boss". Write now for literature on the equipment you need.

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**BUTCHERS' SUPPLY COMPANY** 

**Builders of** 



Equipment for the Meat and Rendering Industries Since 1846
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Mullinix is the new, perfected wrapper which folded around bacon gives you a straight-edged, RIGID package that is greaseless, clean and attractivel—

The Mullinix Bacon Package is lightproof . . . prevents discoloration. The Mullinix Bacon Package is grease proof, moisture proof . . . keeps the bacon firm and fresh . . . can be opened and closed without getting grease on the fingers. The Mullinix Bacon Package is beautiful, flat, RIGID, compact . . . easy to carry . . . easy to store . . . easy to display.

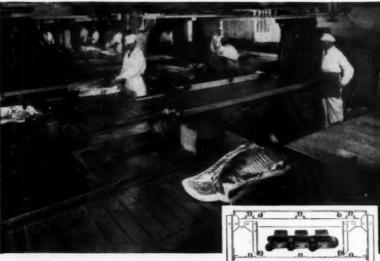
The Mullinix Bacon Package saves you up to 25% man hours in packaging operations . . . self-seals . . . assures uniformity.

Multinix allows freedom in design for selling and quality appearance... lifts your brand above less inspired packaging. WAXIDE PAPER CO., St. Louis CENTRAL WAXED PAPER CO., Chicago MeDONALD PRINTING CO. INC., Cincinnati WESTERN WAXED PAPER CO. Los Angeles

# Modernize Hog Cutting



Primal cuts being made in hog cutting department of a large Chicago plant. Link-Belt conveyor tables include hog-cutting drop-off and shoulder conveyors, all galvanized steel. Drives all mounted between top and bottom rims.



Link-Belt loin pulling, ribbing and belly conveyors. Also belly roller, on floor below, same plant.

lection of table employing "1100" class Promal roller chair

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### LINK-BELT

### CONVEYOR

### TABLES

 Obtain maximum production by making every operation automatic as far as possible. Link-Belt conveyor tables provide a big step in this direction by eliminating all "hand pushing" from one operation to another. With modern Link-Belt equipment capacities up to 600 hogs per hour can be attained easily.

Usually built with galvanized steel frames and slats, these conveyors can be furnished with stainless steel slats. Cleaning is made simple and easy, all requirements of the M. I. D. being met.

Link-Belt manufactures these conveyors in its own shops, complete in every detail. Let us consult with you on any of your cutting, handling and conveying problems. Take advantage of our long experience in manufacture and application of this equipment to secure increased profits through lower costs and improved results.

### LINK-BELT COMPANY

Philadelphia 40, Indianapolis 6, Chicago 9, Minneapolis 5, Dallas 1, Atlanta, San Francisco 24, Toronto 8, Los Angeles 33, Seattle 4,

Link-Beit products include Overhead Pusher Conveyors, Chains & Sprockets of all types, Boning and Hog Cutting Conveyors, as well as Conveyors and Elevators of the Apron, Beit, Bucket, Chain, Flight, Continuous-Flow and Screw types for handling edible and inedible products. . Coal and Ashes Handling Equipment . . . Automatic Coal Stokers . . . Vibrating, Liquid, Revolving, Sewage and Water-Intake Screens . . Car Spotters—Portable and Stationary types . . Portable Car Icers . . Ice Crushers and Slingers . . Spray-Nozzles . . Babbitted, Ball and Roller Bearings—Speed Reducers, Variable Speed Changers, Elevator Buckets, Silent Chain Drives, Hangers . . Collars . . . Clutches . . . Gears . . . Pulleys . . Base Plates . . . Shafting . . etc.

CONVEYORS

PREPARATION EQUIPMENT ... POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY



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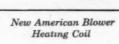
When choosing the heating or cooling coil that will do the best job for your specific installation first consider the engineering background and reputation of the maker. You'll find in short order that American Blower is one of the oldest and largest designers and manufacturers of air handling, air conditioning, heating, cooling and cleaning equipment.

### 2 Then the next step...DO THIS



Send for these two new bulletins, prepared by American Blower engineers. They make the work of selecting the best in coils quicker and easier. We've been told these bulletins are the most convenient guides and references ever printed on the subjects of coil selection, sizing and installation. All material is authoritative and up-to-theminute. Here's all the information you will need in concise, easy-to-understand form.

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In Canada: CANADIAN SIROCCO CO., LTD.,
Windsor, Ont.





# Armour Natural Casings

The greater resiliency of Armour Natural Casings keeps them clinging tightly to the meat—gives sausage the plump, well-filled, appetizing appearance that means a plus in sales-appeal.



Put your sausages in these fine natural casings for:

Appetizing Appearance Inviting Plumpness Finest Smoked Flavor

Protected Freshness Utmost Uniformity

ARMOUR and Company

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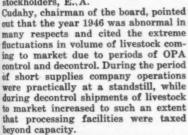
### **Cudahy Net Profit** Rises 168% Above Last Year's Level

NET profit of the Cudahy Packing Co. increased to \$6,720,585 for the fiscal year ended November 2, 1946, from \$2,505,097 for the preceding year, or 168 per cent. The 1946 net profit amounted to 1.92 per cent or 1.92c on each dollar of sales compared with 0.73 per cent or .73c for each sales dollar in 1945. Eliminating the sales and profit

on non-meat items, the profit for the year 1946 amounted to less than 1/2 c per pound of meat sold.

Sales and operating revenues for the year were \$349,-901,000, an increase of \$4,992,000 or 11/2 per cent compared to the previous year. Total sales tonnage decreased 12 per cent.

In his report to stockholders, E.A.



E. A. CUDAHY

After deducting \$450,000 dividendsthe yearly requirement on the 41/2 per cent preferred stock-profits amounted to \$12.19 per share on the common stock as compared to \$4.12 in 1945. Four quarterly dividends of 30c per share were paid on the common stock, and a special dividend of \$1.00 per share was paid November 1, making a total of \$2.20 per share for the year. In addition to the cash dividends a 10 per cent common stock dividend was distributed to the common stockholders.

The inventory at the end of the year was \$33,780,000, compared with \$22,-948,000 last year, an increase of 47 per cent. Mr. Cudahy explained that this was due largely to higher meat and byproduct prices after the removal of OPA price ceilings and to a lesser extent an increase in the amount of prodtets on hand compared with the previous year.

A reserve of \$3,500,000 has been

provided out of the 1946 income for possible future inventory price declines. Approximately 25 per cent of this year's inventory was sold as of November 2 at current market prices. Due to the very heavy livestock receipts after meat controls were eliminated in mid-October, coupled with a shortage of labor and shipping supplies, it was impossible to make shipments of this product until later in that month.

The company's net working capital was increased \$5,846,000 during the 1946 fiscal year and amounted to \$38,-498,000. Inventories increased by \$10,-833,867 and receivables by \$862,059, while cash decreased by \$1,002,450. Combined cash and accounts receivable totaled \$23,355,000, which was \$4,717,-000 greater than the total current liabilities of \$18,638,000. Ratio of current assets to liabilities at the close of the 1946 year was 3.07 to 1 compared with 3.37 to 1 a year earlier.

The company's capital structure was improved during 1946. In 1944 the company negotiated a seven-year term loan in the amount of \$3,500,000. The overall interest rate of 11/2 to 23/4 per cent on the loan at the time it was negotiated was reduced to 11/2 to 2 per cent November 1, 1945. This loan, which had been reduced to \$2,500,000 was prepaid November 1, 1946, thus effecting a further interest saving of approximately \$100,000. With the prepayment of this loan, the remaining long-term debt of \$14,000,000 subject to sinking fund requirements beginning in 1952, is the lowest in 25 years.

The net investment in properties, (Continued on page 27.)



The National Meat Canners Association will hold its annual luncheon on Tuesday, January 21, at the Ambassador hotel in Atlantic City, N. J. Arrangements are being handled by the association's public relations committee under the chairmanship of C. W. Beilfuss, president of Derby Foods, Inc.

It is expected that all members of the association will be present at the luncheon since all or most of them will be attending the National Canners Association convention which opens in Atlantic City on January 19.

Guests of the National Meat Canners Association will include members of the board of the Can Manufacturers Institute, representatives of can and steel companies, staff executives of several food organizations, representatives of the food trade press and staff representatives of the National Canners As-

### DEADLINE FOR SUBSIDY RELEASE APPLICATIONS EXTENDED TWO MONTHS

The Office of Temporary Controls, through Amendment 9 to Directive 41, has extended to February 28, 1947 the deadline for filing applications for release of subsidy withheld under penalty provisions of Directive 41. The previous deadline was December 31 and the new amendment was issued and effective on that date.

The extension was granted in direct response to a request addressed by the American Meat Institute on December 20, 1946, to Major General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls. In a reply dated December 31, Harold Stein, Commissioner of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, advised the Institute of this action as follows:

"An extension of two months for the filing of applications for release of subsidy withheld under provisions of Directive 41, as amended, expiring February 28, 1947, is provided for in Amendment 9 to Directive 41 being issued today."

The new February 28, 1947 deadline for filing of applications for relief is established uniformly throughout Directive 41 and now applies to applications relating to release of subsidy withheld because of overpayment for bulls, to petitions for release of subsidies withheld as penalties because of overpayment for cattle in any period since April 1, 1946, to petitions in connection with penalties because of slaughter in excess of quota limitations, and to petitions in connection with specified penalties in connection with arrearages in meeting set-aside obligations. Other provisions of Directive 41, as previously amended, remain unchanged.

### **Bar Mexican Cattle From** U.S. With Discovery of Foot and Mouth Disease

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has closed the U. S.-Mexican border to imports of Mexican cattle, sheep, goats and hogs because the livestock disease which recently appeared in the vicinity of Vera Cruz has been diagnosed as foot and mouth disease by both Mexican and United States government veterinarians who have made extensive field investigations. The outbreak apparently started in the State of Vera Cruz and spread to the State of Puebla. Cases have appeared in the vicinity of Mexico City.

This immediate temporary action of halting border inspection (which stops entry) will be followed by a formal

order prohibiting importation from Mexico of ruminants or swine, or fresh meats of such animals. Such action is necessary in order to protect the United States livestock industry and the production of meat and milk in this country. Existing laws of the United States make this action mandatory.

In accordance with the terms of the Mexico-United States Sanitary Treaty, the U. S. Department of Agriculture

### WESTERN GROUP MEETING

The annual meeting of the Western States Meat Packers Association will be held at the St. Francis hotel, San Francisco, Calif., on February 20 and 21. Program details will be announced later. E. F. Forbes is president and general manager of the association.

will continue to cooperate with Mexican authorities in dealing with this serious threat to the livestock industry of the two countries.

The movement of Mexican cattle into the United States was halted earlier in 1946 after Mexico had permitted importation of Zebu bulls from Brazil. After extensive field investigation by a joint party of United States and Mexican veterinarians which failed to reveal the presence of foot and mouth disease, the border quarantine was lifted October 18, 1946, and was hailed, coincident with the lifting of price controls, as increasing the potential meat supply.

While there have been outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in the United States in the past, these have been eradicated, and the North American continent, including Mexico and Central. America, has been kept free of this destructive livestock disease. The method of eradication used in previous outbreaks in the United States has been to destroy and burn or deeply bury all susceptible animals in affected herds and directly exposed neighboring herds. The last outbreak in the United States was in 1929. The present time is the usual peak of movement of Mexican cattle into the United States for grazing and later feeding. Usually nearly 500,000 cattle a year come into the United States from Mexico in this move-

Foot and mouth disease is a serious danger to domestic livestock, rather than to human beings. The vast expanse of the livestock producing areas in North America multiply the difficulties of effectively controlling or eradicating this disease which is one of the most contagious known to science.

#### AMA PACKAGING MEET

The annual AMA Packaging Exposition and conference on packaging and shipping will be held in Philadelphia, April 8 to 11.

## FIRST PORTAL-TO-PORTAL SUITS ARE BROUGHT AGAINST BOSTON FIRMS

A CIO union has filed suits for \$830,000 against seven Boston, Mass., meat packing and processing firms for recovery of portal-to-portal overtime back pay. The suits, filed in federal district court there, were brought in behalf of 600 members of Local 2, United Packinghouse Workers of America, and seek pay at time and a half for the time spent during the last six years in changing clothes and washing up before and after work.

Defendants named in the suits with the amount asked from each are: Boston Sausage & Provision Co., \$125,000; Colonial Provision Co., New England Provision Co., Chamberlain & Co., and Armour and Company, \$60,000 each; Omaha Packing Co., \$25,000, and M. M. Mades Co., \$25,000. The actual amount of the suits totals \$415,000 but penalty provisions of the wage and hour law call for double pay and payment of attorney fees.

These suits, which seek back pay awards under terms of the wage-hour act, are believed by a spokesman for the UPWA (CIO) to be the first filed against meat industry firms among the barrage of such claims brought forward by the union following the Supreme Court's decision in the Mt. Clemens, Mich., pottery case of June, 1946.

### **Provisioner Pointed Danger**

(The case in question, Anderson v. Mt. Clemens Pottery Co. [90 L. Ed. 1114] was reviewed in detail in The NATIONAL PROVISIONER of September 7, 1946 in an article dealing with wagehour decisions which might affect the meat packing business. The article was prepared at the NP's request by Hugo Sonnenschein, jr., a prominent Chicago attorney.) An outline of the case as it is explained in that issue is as follows:

The pottery company, which is a subsidiary of the S. S. Kresge Co., employed approximately 1200 persons, about 90 per cent of whom were compensated on a piece work basis. If work began at 7:00 a.m., the employes were expected to punch a time clock during a 14-minute period beginning at 6:46 a.m. Between the punching of the clock and the official starting time they were to change their clothes, put on aprons, tape and grease their arms, turn on switches for lights and machinery, open windows and sharpen tools. The employes were paid beginning with the even quarter hour after they had punched the clock to the even quarter hour after the time they punched out. Thus an employe who punched in at 6:46 a.m. and punched out at 12:14 p.m. and who punched in at 12:46 and punched out at 4:14 p.m. was credited with having worked only the eight hours between 7 a.m. and 12 noon, and between 1 and 4 p.m., or 56 minutes less than the time recorded by the time clocks.

Seven employes and their local union,

on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated, brought suit under Section 16 (b) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, alleging that the company's method of computation did not reflect the entire time worked and that they were thereby deprived of the overtime compensation guaranteed them by Section 7 (a) of the act. The case eventually was brought to the highest court and a majority opinion handed down by Justice Murphy held that employes were entitled to compensation for preliminary activities prior to the commencement of actual productive work.

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However, it was emphasized by the court in this ruling that it is not unreasonable to allow the company 5 minutes for punching the clock, plus an additional 2 minutes to get from the clock to the place of work. Under the "de minimis" rule employes will not be permitted to build a case against a company on a few seconds or few minutes required for changing clothes or other preliminaries. The time involved must be substantial. While this word is not accurately defined, it probably means at least a quarter hour per day.

Another important factor in the ruling which may have bearing on future suits was the importance attached by the court to special facts that indicated the pottery firm was deliberately chiseling through a definite formula designed to make the men work for 56 minutes per day more than they were paid. Many observers hold that the ruling in this case was the result of an actual contract violation on the part of the company and that future suits will hinge on whether or not the worker contract in force between employes and a firm has actually been violated.

### **Doubt Suits' Applicability**

Government attorneys, familiar with court decisions and wage-hour rulings, have expressed considerable doubt that the courts will hold the ruling in this case applicable to many of the new suits. Principal legal test, they claim, will be whether or not the time involved in the dispute was time required to be worked by the employer, for the employer's benefit. If it was voluntary waiting time, or time spent for the personal benefit of the employe, it does not count against the company.

In this and in two other Supreme Court decisions dealing with portal pay demands, a precise definition of "work" has been drawn by the court as follows: "Physical or mental exercise, whether burdensome or not, controlled or required by the employer and pursued necessarily and primarily for the benefit of the employer and his business." Undoubtedly the federal district courts will use this definition to measure the types of work for which the unions now are claiming retroactive pay to test

(Continued on page 42.)

The First Part of a Report on Procedures Employed by Meat Packers in Drying and Curing Hog Hair

### Handling and Drying of Hog Hair

THE oldest method of hog hair drying is field or roof drying. It is little used today for a number of reasons. The hair is taken from the dehairing machine and is spread out on a sheltered hillside. The hair is turned over every day and the sun, rain and wind wash and dry it and remove some of the scurf. After the hair is clean and thoroughly dry it is bagged or baled.

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Loss of hair by this method is often considerable, since it is blown away by the wind and stolen by birds. However, if a sheltered spot is chosen for drying the loss is not too great. There is some odor from this method of treatment which made it objectionable.

Depending on the volume of their hog hair, the availability of markets and other factors, packers today either dispose of their hair in the green state or process it to varying degrees.

The first possibility in up-to-date processing of hog hair is to coil dry it. The process consists of spreading hair on perforated steel plates or heavy duty mesh wire located above a series of steam pipes. The distance between the hair floor level and the pipes is just sufficient to permit cleaning. The hair from the hog dehairer is spread on the plates to a thickness of 6 in. The heat from the steam coils located underneath the perforated plates dries the hair. If the volume of hair makes necessary a greater depth than 6 in., it is necessary ceasionally to fork the hair to get good drying action.

### **Drying Space Needed**

In houses in which the volume is about 1,000 hogs per day, a room 10x 20 ft. will provide sufficient space for drying the green hair without the need of forking. It can be spread at the end of the day and dried overnight or longer until the moisture has been reduced to 12 per cent and then baled. Drying action can be speeded with the aid of a fan. In one plant having a kill of 3,000 head per day, the hair drying is aided by a suction fan which pulls the air from inlet ducts at the far side of the drying room. In any installation the moist air should be vented to aid the rapid drying of the hair.

Another midwestern plant employs a drying cabinet similar to those used in making boullion powder. The hair is spread on screen pans and slid into the cabinet. An exhaust fan pulls the warm air, piped in at the bottom, the entire length of the cabinet. For any given floor area a cabinet arrangement can increase the amount of hair spread at least fivefold. The idea can be incor-

porated in a cabinet fabricated in dimensions to suit the plant's volume.

Is it economically feasible to coil dry hair? The answer will depend, in part, on the going market. Because of its high nitrogen content hog hair has commercial value as a plant food. In the summer months especially, when hog hair is too short for curling, the price spread between coil-dried hair or even cured hair and green hair, may not be great enough to justify the additional expense of processing the hair beyond the green stage. However, currently there is a spread of 5c between green and coil dried hair. Weight will be lost in the drying since it involves reducing the moisture percentage from 50 down to 12 per cent. Thus, roughly, half the green weight is lost in coil

Furthermore, at least one of the large curled hair manufacturers states a definite prejudice against coil-dried hair on the grounds that such hair has its scurf and blood baked in, increasing the cleaning cost. This firm states that it costs once again as much to clean coil-dried hair as green hair. This firm has found hair which has spent time in shipment as green hair to be inferior to green hair processed on the day of kill. The heat generated by the compressed hair tends to burn the bottom layer of the load, robbing it of much of its elas-

ticity. However, during heavy demand periods the plant has bought both coildried and green shipped hair. (It may be said, in general, that curled hair processors would rather obtain hair either fresh green or completely cured.)

A further consideration is the seasonal nature of much of the curled hair industry. Normally the processors use hair acquired from winter hogs, or the kill from about November to April. The summer kill provides hair too short for processing into curled hair. Users of curled hair are limited in number and the packer must be reasonably sure of buyer contacts, either through his own efforts or those of a packinghouse broker. The current demand for curled hair is strong, and has been for the past few years, but was weak during 1941.

A further factor which must be considered is the transportation cost. If the packer must pay the transportation charges on the product, his return may be lowered to a point below the hair's tank value. During periods of strong demand for curled hair the processing concerns have hauled hair from many plants to supply their needs. The quality of long-shipped hair admittedly is poorer than hair purchased in the vicinity of the plant, but it is usable. Coil drying of hair does reduce freight costs and preserves the quality of the hair

(Continued on page 28.)



OPEN SELF-SERVICE MEAT AND DAIRY CASES

Frozen foods, rapidly becoming a popular and profitable department in the retail food store, need wide-open, completely accessible, mass merchandising displays. The type of self-service case pictured here has many modern, up-to-the-minute features—large capacity, dramatic lighting effects, fluorescent lighted signs, illuminated mirrors. Entire stock is in perfect view. (Photo by Tyler.)

### WORLD MEAT OUTPUT IN 1947 MAY BE LARGER THAN IN 1946, BUT EXPORT TRADE WILL BE SMALLER

World meat production for 1947 probably will be about the same or somewhat larger than in 1946, when production showed a slight increase over the 59,300,000,000 lbs. in 1945, according to a yearend analysis by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1947, Australia and New Zealand are expected to maintain 1946 production levels. While output in Canada for 1947 is expected to drop, the anticipated reduction probably will be less than from 1945 to 1946. Smaller Canadian production will be partially offset by a rise in Argentine output, as improved pastures in the last part of the year and slaughterhouse strikes may result in deferred marketings.

United States production may remain at 1946 levels or may even be larger. Continental Europe, Eire, and the United Kingdom can be expected to continue to show greater recovery in 1947 than in 1946.

A generally improved world pasture and feed situation during the middle and latter half of 1946, with the continuance of strong demand, has led to some restoration of animal numbers in drought and war-devastated areas, to increased fall breeding of hogs in some areas, and to feeding livestock to heavier weights. Many of the continental European countries have increased animal numbers and are making a gradual recovery, but are yet far from prewar levels. Increased fall breedings of hogs in the United States and other countries will not be reflected in greater production before late 1947 or in 1948. On the other hand, heavier slaughter weights resulting from increased feeding will be reflected at an early date.

### Emmart Reports Net of \$201,268 in Fiscal Year

The Emmart Packing Co., Louisville, Ky., has reported net income of \$201,-268 for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1946, and an increase in earned surplus of \$126,961, after deduction for payment of a full dividend of \$71,306 on 6 per cent preferred stock, and \$57,-001, or \$2.50 per share, on common.

The firm's balance sheet, as of October 31, showed total assets of \$1,641,377, of which \$1,106,577 was represented by current assets, as compared to current liabilities of \$545,684. Inventories represented \$505,927 of the current assets with \$308,285 in cash.

The company has outstanding 2,828 shares of \$100 par value cumulative 6 per cent preferred stock and 22,800 shares of \$15 par value common stock. Earned and capital surplus aggregate \$470,827. Officers of the firm are: George W. Cook, president; E. L. German, vice president; A. M. Rice, secretary, and E. W. Jarvis, chairman.

Notwithstanding a generally improved world livestock situation, meat supplies entering into world trade in the 1946–47 season from the principal exporting countries are expected to be smaller than the 5,900,000,000 lbs. reported during 1945–46. Reduction in exportable quantities will occur principally in the Western Hemisphere, particularly from the United States and Canada.

Imports desired by the United Kingdom and other importing countries for the 1946-47 season in all probability will continue to be in excess of exportable supplies available during the same period. The demand (import requirements) particularly in the United Kingdom, will continue large in the 1946-47 season, but requirements in war-devastated countries in Europe will be less critical, as domestic supplies in Europe are somewhat better than a year ago. Imports of all the importing countries for the 1945-46 season totaled about 5,000,000,000 lbs., compared with 3,700,-000,000 lbs. for the prewar period, an increase of over 35 per cent.

The United Kingdom, the principal importing country, will have little opportunity, if any, to acquire supplies in 1946-47 larger than the 3,500,000,000 lbs. imported in the 1945-46 period. Requirements in 1947 will continue high and relaxing of food rationing would further increase domestic needs. To meet these requirements, the United Kingdom has to rely primarily on supplies from abroad, since domestic supplies for the past season (1945-46) totaled only 2,000,000,000 lbs., compared with a prewar production of 2,815,000,000 lbs.

### TRUMAN PROCLAMATION RESTRICTS FARM PRICE SUPPORT TO TWO YEARS

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Unless the situation is changed by Congress, the 90 per cent of parity "floors" under many agricultural commodities, which were established by the Steagall amendment, will expire on Dec. 31, 1948. Restriction of the life of this agricultural price support measure to two years was effected by the proclamation of the end of hostilities on December 31, 1946, by President Truman.

The government is committed, however, to two years of price support for corn, hogs and other agricultural products.

The authority of the government to take possession of a plant, mine or other facilities (as it did in the case of major meat plants last spring) was terminated by the President's action. The War Labor Disputes Act is to be terminated within six months after the proclamation and with it the government's power to operate seized plants.

The proclamation of the end of hostilities does not affect the termination of the Emergency Price Control Act, or the Stabilization Act, which are scheduled to end on June 30, 1947, or the Second War Powers Act, which is to end on March 31, 1947, and which contains authority for: (a) rationing, (b) priorities on delivery of materials, (c) allocation of materials, (d) motor carriers' transportation preference, (e) inventory controls, (f) allocation of the use of rubber borne equipment, (g) allocation of food and food facilities, and (h) acquisition of real property.

The proclamation does not affect the Act of July 2, 1940, granting authority to regulate exports of articles, technical data, materials or supplies, which has the termination date of June 30, 1947.

### U. S. WILL BE BACK ON NET IMPORT BASIS FOR FATS AND OILS DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1947

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced that the United States expects to schedule for import approximately 240,000,000 lbs. of fats and oils and to schedule for export approximately 138,000,000 lbs. of fats and oils during the first quarter of 1947. This is on the basis of the International Emergency Food Council recommendations for the international distribution of fats and oils during the first quarter of 1947. This is the first time since 1942 that the United States will be on a net import rather than export basis.

No recommendations for the international distribution of fats and oils during later quarters of 1947 were made by I.E.F.C. although it announced its intention to make such recommendations before the beginning of the second quarter.

Exports of fats and oils from the United States under this program would consist principally of lard, soybean oil, shortening, margarine and soap. Imports into the United States would consist principally of copra, linseed oil castor beans and oil and smaller quantities of tung, rapeseed and other oils.

To meet U. S. needs for palm oil, which are not covered by the I.E.F.C. first quarter recommendations, the Department of Agriculture plans to negotiate with Belgium for about 65,000,000 lbs. of this oil in exchange for a like amount of domestic oils. Palm oil is used by manufacturers of tin plate.

All United States imports and exports under these recommendations are to be carried out for the most part by private enterprise. Import permits and export licenses must be obtained in every case, and such permits and licenses will be issued only in conformity with the I.E.F.C. allocations.

U. S. requirements for imported fats

and oils will be much greater during the first half of 1947, while supplies of domestic oils will be more available for export during the latter half of the year when increased crop goals should provide more liberal supplies. Shipments both for import and export are to be scheduled to meet the expected availability of oils for export and the expected heavier needs for imports during these seasons.

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The United States has historically relied on foreign sources for oils needed for the soap, drying oil, and other industries. In implementing the I.E.F.C. first quarter program the United States is expecting to receive its pro-rata share of all liftings of fats and oils from foreign sources regardless of the existence of any purchase contracts.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture pointed out in a year-end analysis of the fats and oils situation that the scramble for the world's limited supplies of fats and oils, which bid the prices of oil-bearing materials to record highs in 1946, despite allocations of the I.E.F.C., seems likely to continue in 1947, at least until the season's crop of oilseeds in the Northern Hemisphere becomes available. Production of fats and oils in 1947 may be considerably above that of 1946, and the quantities available for utilization during the last half of the year should be increased in most parts of the world. Production in 1946 is estimated to have been only about 80 per cent of prewar.

Fats and oils available for international trade in 1947 are expected to exceed those of 1946 by 10 or 20 per cent and may raise the total from about 5,600,000,000 to 6,600,000,000 lbs.

The outstanding development of 1946 was the rehabilitation of the copra industry of the Philippines which during the year increased exports of copra from a few thousand tons monthly in the first half of 1946 to a level equal to the prewar exports during the last half of the year.

Oilseed supplies for much of the calendar year 1947 are already produced in the northern hemisphere and are being harvested in the southern hemisphere. The 1946 crop of edible-oil seeds in the northern hemisphere is only moderately improved from 1945.

The United States is planning to increase soybean and flaxseed acreage in 1947. Animal-fat output in the United States and Europe should exceed that of 1946. Copra exports from the Philippines in the course of the next 12 months should reach and may exceed the prewar level, and recovery of the other oil-producing areas in the Pacific should make larger quantities of copra and palm oil available.

The improvement of the fats and oils supply situation depends largely on favorable conditions for crop production during the forthcoming year, but for the next 12 months per capita fat consumption in most countries will be less than it was before the war. A return to a level of production comparable to prewar output is unlikely soon.



### ARMOUR OBSERVES 80th ANNIVERSARY

THE year 1947 marks the eightieth anniversary of the founding of Armour and Company which from its Chicago origin under Philip D. Armour in 1867, has developed into a world-wide organization.

In its 80 years of existence Armour and Company has pioneered many notable developments in the meat-packing industry. In the field of meat





### ARMOUR'S FIRST PLANT, EARLY ADVERTISING, NEW PACKAGES

TOP OF PAGE: The first Armour and Company plant founded in 1867 by Philip D. Armour. It had a capacity of 30,000 hogs annually, the equivalent of a three-day kill in the Chicago plant today. In addition Armour plants and branch houses now dot America from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf. Armour believes that consumer acceptance of quality of products is all-important. At left, above, is some early promotional material. One example of progressiveness of the company is found in its complete line of newly designed packages, labels and wrappers (right) wherein the entire Armour line of food products now bears a "family resemblance" in design and appearance.

transportation the company was a pioneer in the use of natural ice refrigerator cars, the pre-chilling of cars by the use of brine sprays, and the use of brine tanks, in which brine is mixed with ice. This latter saves the necessity of re-icing in transit. Armour also has made many contributions to such meat processing developments as the brine chill method of cooling carcasses, a mechanized method for the dehairing of hog carcasses, the high-pressure method of washing both hog and beef carcasses, installation of continuous deodorizer equipment for deodorizing various vegetable oils, the use of electric scribe saws, meat-cutting saws and rump saws, and the invention of an automatic lard carton filling machine.

The early installation of moving conveyor equipment at Armour enabled mass production operations—an adaption which has since been made in nearly all major industries. Interestingly, Armour installed the first electric railway for the hauling of products around the large Chicago plant before electricity was used for trolley cars in the city of Chicago.

# PROCESSING Methods

### BUYING AND TESTING NATURAL CASINGS III

Beef casings include rounds, middles, bladders, bungs and weasands.

BEEF ROUNDS: Rounds are relatively narrow casings. Export (clear) rounds should be of prime quality, good color, properly cleaned, salted and slimed, extra closely fatted, reasonably free of holes, and absolutely free from knots and warts. Export rounds are graded as follows:

Grade						Width, inches	Sets to Tierce
Narrow			 			1% or under	225
Medium			 			1% to 1%	180
Wide		*	 			Over 11/4	140
				-			

Each set of rounds consists of 100 to 105 ft. of cured casings. Ten standard sets shall not contain more than five large and five small holes; no piece shall be less than 5 ft. in length and no set shall have more than five holes. No set should contain more than five pieces on the average. Some specify that no set shall contain more than an average of two holes to the piece.

Domestic (knotty) rounds are of lower quality, but are graded by the same width specifications, or sometimes: Grade Width, inches Sets to Tierce

Medium ...... 1% to 1½ 180
Wide ...... Over 1½ 140

BEEF MIDDLES: Middles are put up in sets of about 60 ft. and not less than 57 ft. There should be, on an average, not more than five pieces and not more than two 3-foot pieces to the set. Middles must be of prime quality, properly cleaned, slimed and salted, closely fatted, free from holes and scores, and cut off about 8 to 12 in. from fat or thick end. They are classified in three and sometimes four grades, as follows:

	,	
Grade	Width, inches	Sets to Tier
Select narrow	. 1% and under	140
Regular	. 1% to 2	110
Select wide		100
Select extra wide	214 and over	80-95

BEEF BUNGS: Bungs are usually put up in sets of five, sometimes ten, and are sold by the piece. A No. 1 bung must not contain holes closer than 2 in. to the round gut hole, and must be reasonably free of scores. Under some classifications all bungs with scores, holes, knots or nodules are ruled out of the No. 1 selection. Export (clear) bungs must be free of knots. Bungs with knots or nodules are called domestics.

Full length bungs are at least 4 ft. long. The open end must be as long as the cap when folded at the center opening (round gut hole). Standard grades for beef bungs are as follows:

Grade	Diameter inches	No. of Pieces to Tierce
Jumbos	5 and over	350 to 400
Wide & extra wide	4 and up	400
Wide	4 to 5	400
Liner wide	4 to 41/4	450
Mediums	3 to 4	500
Domestic (knotty) hone	e run	400

Beef Bung Caps: These are usually packed 600 to 800 to the tierce, and beef bung open ends, 800 to 1000 pieces to the tierce.

BEEF BLADDERS: Bladders are salted or dried and are put up in bundles of 12 and 24 pieces and should have long necks. Dried bladders are packed in barrels and boxes. There is considerable variation in the number of dozen pieces in a container, according to size of bladders and style of packing.

Dried Bladders: These are classified by width when unfolded and gauged at widest point. Grades of dried bladders are:

Grade	Size inches	Stuffing Capacity pounds
Extra small	6 to 8	4-6
Small	8 to 10	6-8
Medium	10 to 12	8-10
Medium large	12 to 14	10-12
Extra large	14 & over	12 and over

Bladders are purchased today more by stuffing weight than by specified sizes.

Salted Bladders; After properly soaking salted bladders, they are blown for size, and gauged for diameter at the widest points.

Gra	de																Diameter when blow inches
Extra	8	n	31	n.	11												
Small																	
Mediu																	
Large		*	*		*	*		×			*		*		*		. 7% and over

BEEF WEASANDS: Weasands are sold dried and are packed 25 pieces to a bundle and from 2,500 to 5,000 pieces to a box, according to size.

Weasands are graded by length as follows:

G	rać	le																			Length
No.	1				 																24 or over
No.	2																				18 to 24
Shot	ts				 																Under 18
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HANDLING CASINGS: Casings should be stored in a cool room and overhauled at least once every 30 days. The tierces dry out and the hoops become loose when the product is carried in a warm temperature. The product loses a great deal of the pickle or moisture and becomes dry. If the casings are carried in this condition indefinitely, fermentation will set in.

It is a good practice, when the product is found to be near fermentation, to remove from tierces and wash in plain strong pickle. After the pickle is drained off, resalt and pack in tierces again. See that the hoops are re-driven, and a tight head placed in the tierce. If the climate is warm, carry casings at the lowest possible temperature in absence of re-frigeration.

Casings are not highly perishable, and will stand a lot of abuse, if they are properly handled in the beginning. When overhauled and resalted they can be used to advantage even though they have been carried beyond the stipulated time.

The main thing is to keep a tight head in each tierce and tight hoops so that pickle is retained. If the salt become dry in the tierce, the casings also begin to dry out. When this happens, take a broom, dip it in a pail of water and sprinkle over casings, using moist salt. This applies both to hog and sheep casings.

Casings should never be left in a room where temperature is over 60 degs. Beef casings and hog bungs are fairly perishable, especially if the tierce is open, and all casings spoil more easily when uncovered, unless they are in the cooler. Keep the casings moist by the use of a moist muslin cover if the head of the barrel is removed.

### FRESH THURINGER

Lean pork trimmings, back fat and beef or yeal are used in the preparation of fresh thuringer. This type of sausage is good at any time. One formula calls for

20 lbs. lean veal or boneless beef 50 lbs. lean pork trimmings 30 lbs. fresh back fat

The meat mixture is seasoned with the following ingredients:

1% lbs. salt
2 os. ground nutmeg
6 os. ground white pepper
2 os. whole caraway seed

Meats to be used for this product should be selected carefully. Fresh beef chucks are best and should be free from sinews. Grind the beef or veal chucks through the ½-in. plate and chop medium fine in the silent cutter with 5 lbs. of ice and 8 oz. of salt. Grind pork trimmings and back fat through ¼-in. plate. Mix beef and pork together, adding seasoning. Stuff in medium hog casings and link in pairs 4 to 6 in. long. Hang on clean sticks and place in cooler. This sausage is not smoked. Similar to pork sausage, it is usually fried.

### **PORK PROTEIN VALUES**

Ralph Hoagland, N. R. Ellis, O. G. Hankins and G. G. Snider in a USDA technical bulletin reported on experiments conducted to determine the digestibility and biological, or growth promoting, value of the protein in hams, loins, shoulders and shoulder butts from hogs. Experimental procedures involved chilling carcasses at 33 to 35 degs. F. for five days before cutting and cooking. Roasted cuts and drippings were stored at 34 degs. F. until they were dehydrated and at 0 degs. after dehydration. The protein in all cuts of pork was more highly digestible than that in dried whole milk, and white, whole-wheat or rye breads. The biological values of the protein were also high.

Stop POLLUTION
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Solids are discharged automatically in a virtually dry state for quick disposal.

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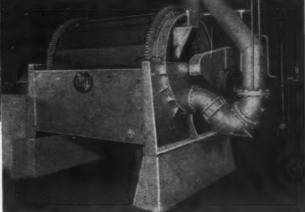
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installation of Globe-North Sewage Screen at prominent midwestern packing plant — one of many installations at nationally-known packing plants.

### Low First Cost . . . Automatic Operation . . . No Additional Equipment Needed

GLOBE-North Sewage Disposal Screens condition waste water to federal, state and municipal standards, without additional filtration equipment... thus stopping pollution of lakes, streams and sewers. Contaminating solids such as stomach contents of hogs are delivered automatically in a dry state for easy recovery.

Now distributed exclusively by Globe, these sewage screens are used by major packing companies from coast to coast. They operate with virtually no maintenance because of these features:

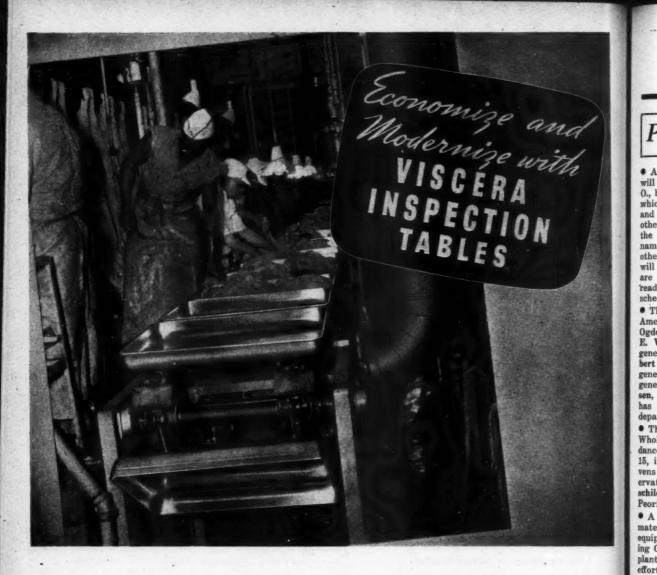
 Installed as single unit ... requires no additional parts or complicated adjustments. • Long-life, non-corrosive screen installed in narrow strips from outside of drum, facilitating replacements when necessary (worn sections only). Moisture content of reclaimed solids controlled by: 1) two water showers (which clean screen every revolution) and, 2) type and size of perforations.

 Discharge from screen can be admitted into Globe Yeoman's Transporter, for automatic carrying of residue to a remote delivery point.

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Me GLOBE Company

32 YEARS OF SERVING THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY WITH EXPERTLY DESIGNED EQUIPMENT



◆ ANCO Patented Viscera Inspection Tables are eliminating retaining rooms and insuring quick disposition of all products in hundreds of plants today. Their speed in handling and inspecting assures higher quality in both carcasses and parts with a saving of time and labor. Polished Stainless Steel pans of approved design keep the sets of viscera apart and eliminate contamination by other viscera that may be diseased or soiled.

The Allbright-Nell Co. is the pioneer in the designing and construction of Hog, Beef, and Sheep Viscera Inspection and Handling Tables. Every ANCO Viscera Inspection Table installed has been designed and built to comply with government inspection requirements.

If you are considering any changes involving the methods of handling viscera in your plant, we shall be pleased to help you in making the most efficient layout.

Write Us for Further Details

### THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO.

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# Up and down the MEAT TRAIL

### Personalities and Events \_\_of the Week\_\_\_\_

- A new \$250,000 meat packing plant will be built next spring at Youngstown, O., by Ungar Brothers, Inc. The plant, which will be of reinforced concrete and cork insulated, will replace two other packing plants now operated by the firm in that city, one under the name of Ungar Brothers, Inc., and the other, the Dizdar Packing Co. Work will begin in April if building materials are available and the plant will be ready for operation by fall of 1947 if schedules can be maintained.
- The following promotions at the American Packing & Provision Co., Ogden, U., were announced recently by E. W. Fallentine, vice president and general manager of the company: Albert Sharp, former assistant to the general manager, has been appointed general sales manager; and Floyd Larsen, veteran of 12 years with the firm, has been named manager of the beef department.
- The Chicago Meat Packers and Wholesalers Association annual dinner dance will be held Saturday, February 15, in the grand ballroom of the Stevens hotel. Tickets are \$6.50 and reservations should be sent to Max Rothschild, M. Rothschild & Sons, 224 N. Peoria, Chicago.
- A recent blaze caused damage estimated at \$150,000 to the building and equipment of the Southwestern Packing Co., Harlingen, Tex. W. F. Gorges, plant manager, burned his hands in an effort to check the fire which apparently started in the sausage kitchen.
- The downtown Memphis plant of the Abraham Bros. Packing Co. has been sold to Gridiron Systems, Inc., of which Harris Scheuner is president. The new owner, who will take possession next summer, will use the plant as central headquarters for the present nine units

### Keeping Plant Beautified A Hobby of Wilson Employe

Credit for the beautifully landscaped lawns and surroundings at the Oklahoma City plant of Wilson & Co., Inc., pictured here goes to Charlie East, grounds caretaker at the plant and veteran of 26 years service with the company. East maintains a small hothouse on the grounds where he raises all of the seedlings used in landscaping programs. There is even a small scale zoo on the premises, as Harry Prector, watchman, has added a squirel cage and a coon house to provide interest for visitors to the plant.

and two under construction and he also expects to pack and can soups in the plant, enlarge baking operations and process meats in a small way. Gridiron is not to take possession until Abraham Bros. completes its extensive building program at its Hollywood plant where it is consolidating all operations under one roof.

- Bill Kinnard, formerly in charge of advertising activities of the American Meat Institute, has been named a vice president of Needham, Louis & Brorby, Inc., Chicago advertising agency which he joined more than a year ago.
- John J. Vollertsen, member of the chemical research laboratory division of Armour and Company, Chicago, retired from his du-

ties on January 1, 1947. Vollertsen became associated the with meat packing industry in 1903, immediately after graduation from the University of Chicago, and joined the Armour organization in 1923. In recent years he has been in charge of the scientific phases in the company's de-



J. VOLLERTSEN

velopment of new products and in quality control. He is a member of the American Oil Chemists Society and of the nutrition committee of the American Meat Institute.

• Announcement was made this week by the John E. Staren Co., Chicago food brokers and canned food consultants, that William C. Westenberg will be associated with that firm and will have charge of the beef, yeal and provision

### Promotion of G. L. Elliot Announced by Derby Foods

The election of G. L. Elliot, formerly superintendent of Derby Foods, Chicago to the position of vice president



G. L. ELLIOT

and assistant manager of the company, has been announced by the board of directors. Elliot is a veteran of 27 years in the processed foods business and has been superintendent of the company's plant operations since 1933.

He was born in Cumberland, England in 1887. He became associated with Baker Foods

in Chicago in 1919, after being discharged from the Canadian Army which he had joined early in World War I. In 1923 he joined the Purity Packing Co., Chicago, and in 1925 began his connection with Derby Foods.

departments. The appointment is effective January 6. Westenberg, who is well known in the packing industry, was formerly chief of procurement, meat and food products, Field Headquarters, O.Q.M.G., U. S. Army, and for the past five years has been active in the buying of meat for the armed forces.

• Frank J. O'Bryan has been promoted to the position of meat merchandiser at the Cincinnati, O., branch of Kroger & Co., according to a recent announcement by William C. Bell, general manager of the branch. O'Bryan, who



started with the firm as a meat cutter in 1919, will be in charge of purchasing and sale of meat in all Kroger stores in the Cincinnati area.

- Alexander Sahlen, 62, sales manager of the Sahlen Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for many years, died recently at his home in that city. The company was founded in 1869 by his father, the late Joseph Sahlen.
- The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election to determine the bargaining agent for employes at the Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex. An AF of L union has represented approximately 400 employes of the company for the past 12 years.
- A. Domburg, sausage specialist from the south of Holland, has been in the United States surveying sausage making operations in this country. He visited Armour and Company, Swift & Company and Oscar Mayer & Co. in Chicago this week in order to gather data for a packing plant he intends to build in South Africa. He will return to Holland on January 10.
- A suit to enjoin Thomasma Brothers, Cedar Rapids, Mich., meat wholesalers, from constructing a slaughterhouse has been filed in circuit court by eight residents in the neighborhood of the proposed abattoir. They contend that the meat company was issued a permit by the city building inspector who, they claim, acted in violation of a city ordinance forbidding the construction of a slaughterhouse without a public hearing and without consent of 75 per cent of the residents within a mile of the proposed building.
- Walter Thompson, salesman for the St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., was killed recently when he lost control of his automobile on a highway near that city and crashed into a ditch. He was a war veteran and had worked for the company about a year.
- J. K. ("Mac") McKenerick has announced the opening on January 1 of a brokerage business, specializing in



the industry.



McKENERICK

- Robert J. Lynch, 86, who prior to retirement in 1922, had been employed for 22 years as government inspector at Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., died recently at his home in that city.
- Tillie's Pantry has been incorporated at Kansas City, Mo., for the purpose of operating a meat and general foods canning business. Incorporators are

- Thelka C. Morris, V. L. Guthrey and J. C. Pohlmann. Capital was listed at \$50,000.
- Swift & Company announced this week that it had acquired additional oil mill properties in Texas. The 13 crushing plants and three peanut shelling plants were formerly operated by the Consumers Cotton Oil Co., a Texas corporation recently dissolved. The mills will be operated under a new Southwest district headquarters at Dallas, headed by E. F. Czichos.
- A new contract agreement has been concluded by the Puget Sound (Wash.) Meat Packers Association providing salary increases for salesmen of the Carstens Packing Co., James Henry Packing Co., and Frye & Co., all of Seattle. The contract also provides for membership in the union of all salesmen employed by member companies of the association.
- Construction has begun at Columbus, Ga., on the first units of a meat packing plant. Ellis Land, treasurer of the Southern Candy Co., which is erecting the plant, said it is the first phase in a project to provide a new market for cattle raisers in the area.
- R. V. Quinn, who for the past 12 years has been associated with a small Chicago packinghouse, has announced the opening on January 2 of a brokerage business, the Great Lakes Brokerage Co., with offices at 10 N. Clark st., Chicago, telephone Central 8717.
- Herbert S. Cornell, 73, office manager at Lewis Newhof & Son, Albany, N. Y., died December 27 in an Albany hospital.
- The Donner Commission Co., has been incorporated at Milwaukee, Wis., by Paul Donner, Herman A. Mosher and Henry Donner. The firm, which will engage in the buying and selling of livestock, listed capital at 150 shares of stock at \$100 per share.
- The Gold Medal Packing Co., Utica, N. Y., recently distributed \$10,000 in bonus checks to 120 employes. The payments were based on the length of service, with the oldest employe in point of service receiving \$250, while the least senior received \$10.
- The Pacific Cold Storage Co., Oakland, Calif., has announced plans for the construction of a refrigerated meat and food locker plant at San Leandro, Calif. The company operates a similar plant at Oakland.
- A fire which broke out in the repair shop and garage at the Balentine Packing Co., Greenville, S. C., caused extensive damage to the interior walls and ruined a supply of hard-to-get replacement parts. Cause of the blaze was undetermined.
- Harold L. Hutton, 61, formerly with Armour and Company at Albany, N. Y., died recently at his home in that city.
- Employes of the Beechnut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y., packers of hams, bacon, chipped beef and other food products, shared in a pre-holiday bonus of \$3 for every year of service with the company, up to a maximum of

- \$50. An extra bonus of two weeks pay was also given those employes with two or more years service.
- CPA approval has been obtained by the Cudahy Packing Co. for construction of an addition to the second floor of its plant at Los Angeles, Calif.
- Appointment of E. D. Fletchall as manager of the Swift & Company plant at Winona, Minn., was announced re-



E. D. FLETCHALL

cently by Holmes, president of the company. Fletchall joined Swift at Chicago in 1934 as a clerk in the refinery department. In 1941 he was assigned to the executive offices of the late G. F. Swift, then vice chairman of the board. Following Mr. Swift's death in 1943 he was transferred to

the office of the president. He is a graduate of the University of Indiana. During the past year Fletchall has taken managerial training at the company's Chicago office. He took over his new duties on December 30, 1946.

- J. Wirt Willis, vice president of the Allied Kid Co., New Castle specialty division, and a recognized leader in the leather industry, died recently at his home in Wilmington, Del. Mr. Willis, who was 71 years old, had been Delaware's first harness racing commissioner and a leader in political affairs of Wilmington.
- Polish Hams, Inc., has been formed at Philadelphia, Pa., and has filed application for a charter of incorporation. The firm has been organized to manufacture, process, buy, sell and deal in canned hams, meats and other food products.
- Lillie Gilreath Balentine, chairman of the board of directors, Balentine Packing Co., Greenville, S. C., died recently at her home in that city. She was the widow of the late W. H. Balentine, founder of the firm. Her son, W. Louis Balentine, who was president of the company, died in November, 1946.
- Sol Morton, president of Meat Industry Suppliers, Chicago, recently announced the appointment of DeWitte Nelson, jr., as vice president of the company. Nelson has been chief chemist of the firm.
- S. E. Sostmann Co. of Philadelphia, meat and poultry wholesaler, is now doing business under a new name-Colonial Beef Co. Louis E. Waxman and Oscar Kaltenbacher direct the enlarged organization that specializes in western beef, veal, lamb, pork, provisions and poultry. The firm is currently remodeling a plant at 401 N. Franklin st.
- The Kane Livestock Sales Co., has been incorporated at Milwaukee, Wis, by Kenneth E. Kane, Elwyn O. Phillips and Mrs. Bernice Kane.

# YOUR MEATS WIN FAVOR THROUGH THEIR FLAVOR



THE PRESERVALINE MANUFACTURING CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



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PRESCO PRODUCTS

FOR THE SCIENTIFIC PROCESSING OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

# C-D

TRADE MARK

### THE QUALITY TRADE MARK



For Grinder Plates and Knives that Cost Less to Use

### COME TO SPECIALTY!

C-D SUPERIOR PLATES

Immediately available in all styles: angle hole, straight hole and tapered hole...one sided or reversible...equipped with patented spring lock bushing.

C-D TRIUMPH PLATES are everlasting plates guaranteed for five years against resharpening and resurfacing expenses. Built to outlast any other

make of plate 3-to-1. Available in any style or any size to fit all grinders.

C-D CUTMORE KNIVES
C-D SUPERIOR KNIVES

B. & K. KNIVES all with changeable blades.

Also, Sausage Linking Guides, Casing Flushing Guides, Solid Tool Steel Knives, Silent Cutter Knives and Repair Parts for all Sausage Machinery.

Send for full particulars!

THE SPECIALTY MFRS. SALES CO.

Chas. W. Dieckmann 2021 Grace St., CHICAGO 18, ILL.



Research workers are constantly discovering new facts about meat. These scientific facts, when translated for the consumer in terms of what they mean in better health, are excellent reasons why people should eat more meat. At a time of increasing competition from other food industries, no opportunity to exploit the good qualities of meat should be overlooked. From time to time this column will disseminate information about meat that is being learned in research laboratories - facts which packers can pass on to consumers in talks, publicity and advertising. . .

Protein as a therapeutic factor in infectious disease. In many instances of infectious disease, prompt control of infection by sulfonamides or penicillin is not followed by the desired degree of systemic improvement. A factor which is often responsible for delayed recovery is known to be the intense protein depletion which not only accompanies but also follows in the wake of infectious disease. Frequently, recovery can be hastened by correction of existing nutritional deficiences, foremost among them, protein deficiency. A protein intake, adequate both in quality and quantity, thus gains increasing significance as an integral part of treatment in cases of infectious disease.

Meat ranks high among the protein foods and is palatable to patients.

Pork Builds Up Bread. There is new scientific evidence as a basis for the popularity of the ham sandwich, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Recent feeding tests also help to explain why various cuts of pork combine well with cereals in the diet. This is because pork contains an abundance of the protein constituent, lysine, in which wheat flour and certain other cereal products are deficient. Even a small amount of pork eaten with bread makes the bread much more nutritious.

The experiments were conducted by four U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists—Ralph Hoagland, N. R. Ellis, O. G. Hankins, and G. G. Snider. Using white rats as test animals they found that the addition of pork to bread, as the source of protein in the diet, had a marked effect in making good the deficiency in lysine which is one of the amino acids essential for good nutrition.

The biological value of the protein in mixtures containing equal parts of pork and bread protein—roughly equivalent to a well filled meat sandwich—was equal to that in pork alone. The investigators found also that the protein constituents in fresh ham, loin, picnic shoulder, and shoulder butt were of almost equal nutritive value.



# Cast Aluminum HAM & LOAF MOLDS 20% DISCOUNT 1344 HAM MOLDS



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 41
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 45"
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 10-12 #
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 5%"
 354"
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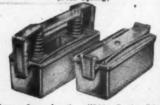
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 6"
 6"
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20% Discount
On These Prices

1008 LOAF MOLDS

(Flat Spring)



300 4½ # 91½ 6" 3½" 4" \$5.35 e.s.

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Coil spring cover available at slight extra
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See our ad in the CLASSIFIED SECTION

Page 26

The National Provisioner-January 4, 1947

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### **Cudahy Earnings Higher**

(Continued from page 15.)

plants and equipment increased from 21.198,000 in 1945 to \$21,685,000 in 1946. Provision for depreciation of \$1,608,000 was on the same basis as 1945. In spite of the scarcity of building materials and labor, new construc-tion and equipment for the year amounted to \$2,096,000. Because the company is now operating with the highest labor costs in the history of the business and materials and supplies are mostly at equally high costs, Chairman Cudahy said that the further modernization of all plant facilities as well as increased technological and scientific research becomes even more necessary in order to overcome so far as possible these higher expenses.

The report contained a detailed analysis of the outlook for the livestock and meats industry, dairy products and fats and oils, and a review of past

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developments in these fields. The period of confusion and uncertainty under the price control act was discussed, as well as the period since the decontrol of meats on October 14, 1946, when the industry has been able to return to normal prewar functioning.

Referring to advertising expenditures, the report said that in 1944 a newspaper advertising campaign on Plus Products of the Cudahy Packing Co. was inaugurated and now that all OPA price and volume controls have been removed this program is being substantially extended. The company is also beginning a nationwide intensive sales and advertising campaign on Delrich margarine and is maintaining a large budget for magazine, newspaper and radio advertising of Old Dutch Cleanser.

The Cudahy statement of consolidated income, surplus and reserve for the year ended November 2, 1946, follows:

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME, SURPLUS AND RESERVE

ost of Sales and Operating Expenses exclusive of charges deducted below (after applying Federal food subsidies as a reduction of product costs and	49,901,504	
price declines)	116,846,868	
	33,054,636	
Deducti		
Selling, advertising, general and administrative expenses	1,608,300 1,902,488	
	16,420,529	
Operating profit	16,634,107	
Interest and Other Income Charges:		
Interest on long-term debt (including amortization of debt discount and expense)	499,084 114,438	
	613,522	
	16,020,585	
Prevision for Federal and State Taxes on Income	9,300,000	
Net income for the year	6,720,585	
EARNED SURPLUS SINCE OCTOBER 30, 1939		
Balance at October 27, 1945		\$ 9,612,599
Het Income for the Year		6,720,585 \$16,333,184
Dividendat		\$10,000,10°
4½% preferred stock (\$4.50 per share in cash)	450,000	
In cash (\$2.20 per share).  In common stock (10% stock dividends aggregating 46,749 shares recorded at approximate fair value of \$37 per share by credit of	1,028,490	
\$1,382,880 to common stock account, \$19,587 to scrip certificate account and \$327,242 to capital surplus account)	1,729,709	3,208,199
Balance at Movember S, 1946		\$ 13,124,985
CAPITAL SURPLUS		
Palance at October 27, 1945		\$ 2,968,643
for details)		327,242
Balance at Movember 2, 1946		\$ 8,295,885

RESERVE FOR FUTURE INVENTORY PRICE DECLINES AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES

Balance at October 27, 1945 (representing a transfer of the balance in the reserve for postwar adjustments).

Ad—Provision for possible future inventory price declines provided out of lacome for the year ended November 2, 1946....

Salance at November 2, 1946.....

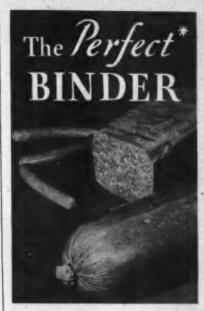
### NIMPA ASSOCIATE MEMBERS TO GATHER ON JANUARY 10

Associate members of the National Independent Meat Packers Association will meet at the Morrison hotel, Chicago, on Friday, January 10 at 1 p.m. o discuss plans for the exhibition to be held in connection with NIMPA's 1947 convention in Chicago April 16-18.

A committee will be named to take charge of details of the exhibition and a general outline governing allocation of available space will be made. Plans will be drawn up for collecting the charges made by the hotel.

\$ 2,000,000 3,500,000

Associate members who wish to attend are asked to write, wire or telephone H. L. Gleason, Griffith Laboratories, Inc., 1415 W. 37th st., Chicago.



# FOR WIENERS, BOLOGNA, SPECIALTY LOAVES because



Soy is no filler—it adds high food value as well as valuable blending properties to improve flavor —texture and keeping quality.

Plumpness—the "spring" of freshness is where Soy as a binder comes into its own. Special X improves the best meats—gives a lift to others.





Write for Free Sample. Try a test batch. See for yourself what SOY, the "perfect" binder, will do for you.

# Special X SOY FLOUR Meatone GRITS

Write for FREE Samples

SPENCER
RELLOGG
AND SONS, INC.
DECATUR SO, JALINOIS

### **Drying Hog Hair**

(Continued from page 17.)

by preventing the heating associated with damp hair.

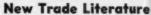
Drying hog hair is rough on equipment since it is subject to dripping water and heat. (Sheathing the coils to protect them from direct contact with the water will do much to prolong their life.) However, the equipment can be made from old piping removed from the refrigeration system, such condensor coils, or from old boiler tubing. The pressure carried in the coils is very low, being just sufficient to utilize the heat in the steam, so that the cheapest piping can be used in a new fabrication.

NOM!

Since hair is an inedible product there is no reason why the plant welder and steam fitter cannot install a coil drying system.

Volumewise the plant must have sufficient tonnage to justify the cost of erecting the coil dryer and buying a baling machine with which to bale the dried hair. Roughly, the yield of coildried hair will run about 1 lb. per hog and the hair is sold on a tonnage basis. Prolonged storage of the hair presents a minor fire hazard and a sanitation problem since the scurf and blood are objectionable.

For plants with sizable killing capacity, the installation of hair curing facilities may be justified.



Branders and Heat Sealers (M 355).—A new brochure contains photographs and data on ham and bace branders, beef carcass stamps, rolle branders, sausage branders, carton and casing printers, ingredients labeling branders and burning branders. Gutype and bench type band sealers and described as well as marking supplies and inks. Prices of branders and extra dies are included.—Great Lakes Stam & Mfg. Co.

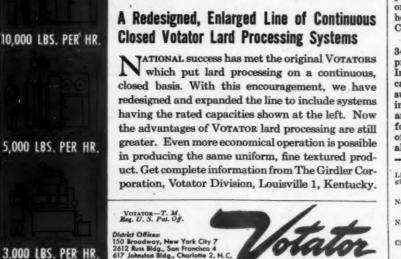
Floor Cleaning Machines (NL 352).—A performance data sheet on the Tenant Revo-Tool floor machine attachment, a drum-mounted cutter accessory used in the floor machine, has been released. Ten typical heavy industria using the machine and attachment and described. Charts show depth and type of soilage accumulation. District offices are listed.—G. H. Tennant Co.

Air Conditioning Unit (NL 341).—A single sheet bulletin describes the features, capacities and operational performance of two models of an air filtering unit which will handle from 30 to 65 cu. ft. of air per minute at 100 lbs pressure. Photographs of both models with parts labeled for easy identification, and a parts price index are included.—Beach Precision Parts Co.

Odorless Insecticide (NL 342).—A new bulletin of interest to maintenane men in the food industry announces the development of Ridofly, an odorless insecticide said to provide high knockdown and kill against flies, gnats and mosquitoes, as well as crawling insects. The bulletin describes the results of the Peet-Grady test applied to the insecticide and lists application data.—American Oil & Disinfectant Corp.

Heat Recovery Equipment (NL 349).—A 15-page color brochure, amply illustrated with photographs, diagram and charts and tables has been release on the Sims heat exchanger and exhaust gas fired boiler. Copy explains engineering and construction features and describes operating methods. A full page is devoted to the proper method ordering exchangers, boilers and other heat recovery equipment.—The Sime Company.

Heat and Power Loss Control (NI 347).—In a new 20 page manual for process engineers and power men, the Industrial Wool Institute presents nine case histories of fuel cost savings resulting from proper insulation of piping, flanges, drum heads, driers, boilers and other hot surfaces. Simple formulae for determining heat losses and tables of data for using the formulae are also contained.—Mineral Wool Instituta.



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BILL BALOGNA bowls a strike every time. The pins really fly and the pin boy had better look out when BILL steps up there and rolls that ball. Another stalwart member of the family of Morris Seasoned sausage products, BILL BALOGNA is the number one man in his line. The reason is simple and obvious. BILL BALOGNA is made with ULTRA-CONCENTRATES.

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Sims

To the many packers from coast to coast who have come to know and rely on these outstanding Morris Seasonings, that is enough said. To those who haven't yet tested these ULTRA-CONCENTRATES in their own plants we say, "time's a'wastin'." Once tried, forever convinced. Any balogna becomes a BILL BALOGNA when seasoned with sensational Morris ULTRA-CONCENTRATES.

SEND FOR YOUR SAMPLES OF ULTRA-CONCENTRATES TODAY!

LET YOUR BALOGNAS JOIN THE PROFIT PARADE.

A COMPLETE SEASONING FOR EVERY SAUSAGE

Manufacturers of ULTRA CONCENTRATES, the new Super Seasonings,

MIRRIS LABORATORIES



114 EAST 27th STREET, NEW YORK 16



# REFRIGERATOR FANS HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED COOLER MAINTENANCE

If you are tired of wet, insanitary conditions in your cooler, pickling and storage rooms, plan now on installing RECO Fans, as hundreds of progressive sausage manufacturers and packers have already done.

The RECO will keep your refrigerated spaces in dry, spic and span condition. It will eliminate the laborious, messy and expensive job of chopping ice from your coils. It will eliminate odors. It will restrict dehydration. It will lower your operating costs.

### THE FAN WHICH BLOWS UPWARDS

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The RECO blows upwards, the air traveling along the ceiling, down the walls and up the center again with slow, almost imperceptible motion. It constantly circulates slow moving air, between and around all stored products, no matter how tightly packed, eliminating mold and preventing spoilage. These results cannot be obtained with any other fan or air circulator.

Write for bulletin 241 giving full details about this remarkable device.

EST. 1900

### REVNOLDS

Mfrs. Reco Fly Chaser Fans, Refrigerator Fans, Food Choppers, Slicers, Mixers, and Peelers.

2689 W. Congress Street, Chicago I2, III.

Packinghouse Equipment built by ST. JOHN . TABLES . TRUCKS . TROLLEYS . GAMBRELS . HAND TOOLS . SPECIALTIES

## WHEN YOU HAVE A TRUCKING PROBLEM . . . There is a St. John Truck to Meet it!

No. 68 Round Nose Charging Truck is ideally designed to be used where material is to be dumped into a tank or a chute opening. It has a cubic capacity of 14 cu. ft. Available in wood or steel wheels.





Order thru:

No. 92 Metal Box Truck, serves many purposes around any plant, where a concise and square type box is required. Capacity 15 cu. ft. Available with 20" steel wheels or rubber tired wheels.

All truck bodies are hot dipped galvanized after fabrication.

Illustrated circular and prices on request.

E. G. JAMES CO.

316 So. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Illinois



E. G. JAMES CO. also Represents Some 40 Other Lines of Equipment for the Food Industries

# RENDERING and By-Product Processes

### SYSTEM RETURNS CONDENSATE AND MOST HEAT FROM DRY MELTERS

SUBSTANTIAL savings in the cost of rendering, and in drying and other packinghouse operations, can be made by the use of boiler return systems which return condensate from various cooking or heating vessels at or near their boiler temperatures and pressures. These savings, in fuel and maintenance expense, result from the ability of the "salvage" system to return the condensate to the boiler with no loss in heat value.

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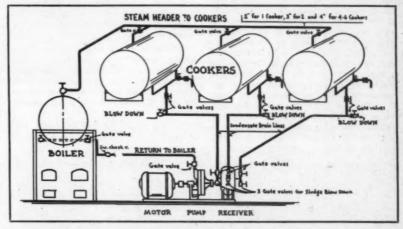
One midwestern rendering plant found its greatest savings with the novent system to be in boiler maintenance. Formerly the plant, which did not redaim condensate, had to add boiler feed water about every 45 minutes, necessitating the attention of a water tender because of the sharp fluctuation of the boiler water level. With the no-vent system it is necessary to add make-up water only once during the watch, and this is done by the shift fireman.

Because of the tremendous load put upon the boiler to heat cold make-up water under the old system, the time at which the melters should be added to the line depended on the pressure of the boiler. If the addition of new make-up water lessened the steam pressure, the melters had to be held until the pressure rose again. In addition, the drain on the boiler caused by the loss of the condensate made it necessary to stagger the operation of the melters. Since the condensate-boiler return system was installed, the load on the boiler has been greatly reduced and the plant

can operate both melters simultaneously. Furthermore, because of the constant steam pressure level made possible by the condensate return system, the cooking time has been reduced by one and a half hours on each charge.

The savings effected by one large plant by replacing 112 condensate receiving units with one returnal boiler Second, keeping the 112 individual units in working order required the services of one extra man who performed the job on Sundays at a cost the company estimates at \$2,000 per year—an expense no longer necessary with the condensate return system.

Third, there is a significant fuel saving resulting directly from the system's saving heat within the condensate. With the units formerly in use the condensate was returned to the boiler at 130 degs. F., losing 220 degs. With the return system the condensate is returned at 320 degs. F., representing a drop of only 30 degs. F. which has to be heated



CONDENSATE RETURN HOOKUP FOR RENDERING PLANT

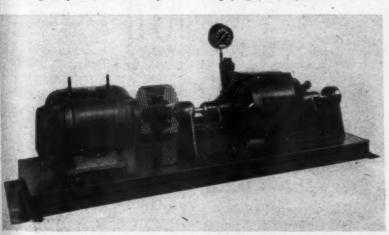
return system clearly indicate the advantages of the new system.

First, the initial cost of the no-vent return system was \$1,792 less than the price of the 112 individual units, more than paying for the system. by the boiler, as against the former 220 degs. F. The firm states that the system has resulted in a fuel saving of one ton of coal per day, or about \$1,325 per year, again more than the cost of the entire system.

Fourth, the return system is able to reclaim 98 per cent of the water used, resulting in a heat and water saving on account of the lower consumption of boiler make-up water. The system is trouble free. For instance, one plant reported a unit in operation continuously for three years without any repair expense.

A southern plant which handles a sizable quantity of peanuts for peanut butter with a continuous rotary dryer, had occasion to note the economy of the system when it was compelled to use the conventional equipment during a temporary shutdown of its condensate return system. It coal consumption jumped four tons per day. A rendering plant which uses a 500-hp. boiler to supply its steam reports a saving of 100 tons of coal per month.

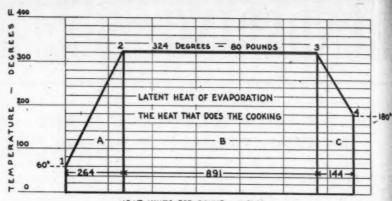
The returnal system makes possible these savings because, in returning the



NO-VENT FOUR STAGE PUMP AND MOTOR

condensate, it retains the heat and pressure within the condensate at or near the boiler level. For the sake of illustration, assume the plant is using steam at 324 degs. F. and 80 lbs. pressure on its melters. For simplicity, say the work performed in the melters is done by the heat liberated as the steam is condensed back into water, the so-called latent heat. This heat energy is again put back into the water as it is changed back into steam, all of which takes place without changing the temperature of the steam or the water. In this illustration the condensate still has the temperature of steam used, namely 324 degs. F.

The way in which this hot condensate is handled is the point of the difference between the conventional and the return systems. In the conventional system the condensate is allowed to flow into a vessel where its pressure is reduced to atmospheric by venting. Here a twofold loss occurs: First, because of the difference between atmospheric and condensate pressures, about 15 per cent of the condensate flashes into steam, a total loss of heat and of water which will have to be made up by the addition of fresh cold make-up water; second, the remaining condensate loses its pressure and all of its heat value above the maximum permitted by normal atmospheric pressure, namely 212 degs. F., a drop of 112 degs, in temperature, which will have to be made up by the boiler. However, with the return system the condensate is returned to the



HEAT UNITS PER POUND - B.T. U

A) Heat in the water, 264 B.t.u. per pound; B) Heat in the steam, 891 B.t.u. per pound (the latent heat of evaporation); C) Heat lost by condensate when temperature is reduced to 180 degs. through traps, 144 B.t.u. To this must be added the flash steam loss of approximately 12 per cent.

boiler at or very near its boiler temperature and pressure, as the system is entirely closed and permits no atmospheric loss.

Operation of the system is simple. It makes use of a special type of centrifugal pump capable of operating at high temperatures without steam binding, an air and non-condensible separator and a small 11/2- to 3-h.p. electric motor.

Besides the economy in boiler fuel savings, other advantages are claimed for the system: 1) Since it does not have any flash steam to return, it is able to use smaller pipes; 2) It requires a minimum of maintenance. In one plant the units have been in um for 12 years with the original impeller and wearing rings; 3) It is compact, occupying no more than a 2 ft. by 2 ft. area, and this makes for ease of serv-

Returnal systems are suitable for plants using one melter or for those

(Continued on page 45.)





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Material Handling Equipment

Codar Rapids, Iowa

900 L Street S. W.

"FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER!"



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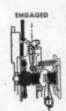
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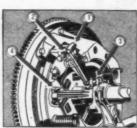
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# ONE big reason: FORD CLUTCHES STAND UP!

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ONLY IN A FORD TRUCK do you get your choice of two great engines, the 100-H.P. V-8 or the 90-H.P. Six. ONLY FORD brings you all these long-life features: Easy-turning, rolling-contact steering gear, with triple roller bearings—weather-proofed Hi-Volt ignition—positive control of engine temperature for swift warm-up, protecting bearings, cylinders, pistons, rings and valve mechanism—rear axle design which takes all weight-load off the axle shafts (¾-floating in half-ton units, full-floating in all others)—all told, more than fifty such endurance-assets!

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MORE FORD TRUCKS IN USE TODAY THAN ANY OTHER MAKE

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Pesco Pete will be pleased to give you complete details, or you may write dired.



#### CORPORATION PITTSBURGH-ERIE

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

BRANCH PLANTS: ST. LOUIS and LOS ANGELES

# MARKET SUMMARY

### Hogs-Pork-Lamb

### HOGS

Chicago hog market this week: Hog prices broke another \$1 to \$2 per cwt. this week.

	Thurs.	Week ago
Chicago, top	\$21.35	\$23.50
4 day avg	21.35	22.70
Kan. City, top	21.00	22.85
Omaha, top	20.50	22.75
St. Louis, top	21.00	23.50
Corn Belt, top	20.10	22.10
Cincinnati, top	21.00	23.75
Baltimore, top	21.50	24.00
Receipts-20 markets		
4 days	343,000	248,000
Slaughter-		
Fed. Insp.*	980,000	1,311,000
Cut-out 180-	220-	
results220 lb.		
This week— .09	26	
Last week1.04	-1.22	-2.35

#### PORK

Chicago:		
Green hams,		
all wts38	@40	40@43
Loins, 12/1640	@41	38@39
Bellies, 8/1633	@36	36@37
Pienies, all wts213	2@23	23@261
Reg. trimmings23	@24	23@24
New York:		
Loins, 8/1242	@44	42@44
Butts, all wts41	@44	42@43

LAM	В	
Chicago, top	\$23.85	\$23.50
Kan. City, top		23.50
Omaha, top	21.00	20.50
Slaughter-		
Fed. Insp.*	235,000	288,000
*Week ended Decer	mber 28.	

### Cattle-Beef-Veal

### CATTLE

Chicago cattle market this week: Steers close 50c to 75c lower with range getting narrower. Beef cows 50c to \$1 lower. Canners and cutters steady. Bulls 75c higher; calves \$1 up.

	Thurs.	Week ago
Chicago steer top	\$32.00	\$30.00
4 day avg	23.25	24.00
Kan. City, top	23.00	26.00
Omaha, top	26.00	23.50
St. Louis, top	24.50	28.00
St. Joseph, top	27.50	27.00
Bologna bull top	16.50	16.00
Cutter cow top,	12.00	11.75
Canner cow top	10.85	10.65
Receipts-20 markets		
4 days	224,000	162,000
Slaughter-		
Fed. Insp.*	241,000	320,000

#### BEEF

Steer carcass,	good
all weights.	
m.	- 0

Chicago							33		@36		38@39
New You	ck						42		@47		43@46
Cutters			0	0			19	1/2	@201	1/2	19@194
Canners					*		19	1/3	@201	1/2	19@193
Bologna	b	u	ıl	ls	5,						
Dresse	d						24				24

#### CALVES

Chicago, top	\$26.00	\$24.00
Kan. City, top	21.00	21.00
Omaha, top	17.50	20.00
St. Paul, top	25.00	24.00
St. Louis, top	32.50	31.00
Slaughter-		
Fed. Insp.* 99,	,000	144,000
*Week ended Decem		

### DETAILED INFORMATION INDEX

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L. C. L. Prices 38	Livertock

### Hides—Fats—By-Products

#### HIDES

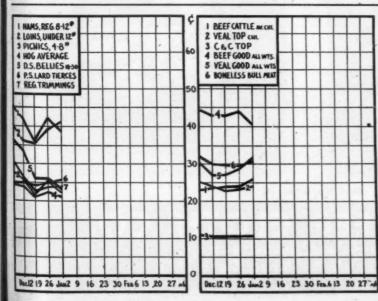
1	Thurs.	W	eek ago
Chicago hide marke	t steady.		
Native cows2	5		25
Kipskins3	31/2		331/2
Outside Small Pkr.			
Hides, all weight, strs. & cows.20		20	@21
	-		-

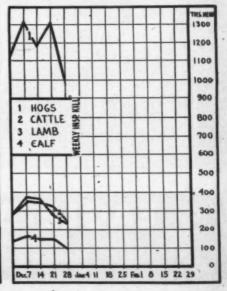
strs. & cows.20		20	@21
TALLOW, G	REASES,	ET	C.
New York tallow ma	rket stea	dy.	
Fancy	22		22
Chicago tallow marl	ket uncha	nged	
Prime	21%		21%
Chicago greases ste	ady.		
A-white	21%		21%
Chicago By-Product	ts:		
Dry rend. tank1.		1.3	
10-11% tankage.8.	.00		8.00
Blood8	.00		8.00
Digester tankage			
60%	100.00		100.00
Cottonseed oil,			
Val. & S. E	.27		.27
- L/	ARD		
Lard-Cash	26.00n		25.00h
T			

Lard-Cash				.26.00n	*	25.00b
Loose				.24.00ax		23.75b
Leaf			9	.26.00n		25.00n

### FOOD PRICES DECLINE

Food prices declined during the week ended December 21, 1946 despite a general advance in wholesale prices, it was reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics this week.





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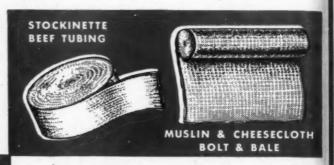
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**POLISHING CLOTHS** STOCKINETTE BAGS TRUCK COVERS

\*FRIDGI-NETTE FOR FROZEN POULTRY & FOODS SECUR-EDGE SHROUDS TIERCE LINERS SHROUD PINS—SKEWERS

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Page 36

### **AMI PROVISION REPORT**

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1947

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Total pork in storage increased about 10 per cent in the final two weeks of last month, but holdings were still smaller than for the same time of last year, it was revealed in the American Meat Institute's report on provision stocks. On the other hand lard holdings moved up rather sharply and stocks were almost twice as large as a year earlier. Rendered pork fat stocks also showed an increase for the period.

There was a rather marked increase in D.S. product holdings so that the total exceeded last year by a fair margin. Stocks of bellies and backs showed the greatest increase. Changes in S.P. product were very minor while in some cases declines were noted from the levels of two weeks earlier. The ham total showed a loss and stocks were quite a bit under a year ago. Bellies, picnics and other items showed little change in the period.

Very little increase was noted in fresh frozen stocks of pork items and the present total is little different from that of two weeks earlier or that of a veer ago.

Provision stocks as of December 28,-1946, as reported by a number of representative companies to the American Meat Institute, are shown in the following table. Because the firms reporting their stocks to the Institute are not always the same from period to period (although comparisons are always made between identical groups) the table below shows December 28 stocks as percentages of the holdings two weeks

earlier and on the like 1945 date.

### AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE PROVISION STOCKS REPORT

December 28 stocks as

Inven	ntages of tories on
Dec. 14, 1946	Dec. 29, 1945
D. S. PRODUCT	
Bellies (Cured)	164 88 133
TOTAL D. S. CURED ITEMS136	121
TOT, FROZ. FOR D. S. CURE 101	628
S. P. & D. C. PRODUCT	
Hams, Sweet Pickle Cured         Regular       93         Skinned       95         All S, P. Hams       95	70 78 77
Hams, Frosen-for-Cure,  Regular	62 31 82
Sweet pickle cured 104 Frozen-for-cure 147 Bellies, S. P. and D. C.	143 89
Sweet pickle cured103 Frosen-for-cure153 Other Items	83 42
Sweet pickle cured	94
TOTAL S. P. & D. C. CURED 101	84
TOTAL S. P. & D. C. FROZEN 144	42
BARRELED PORK138	179
FRESH FROZEN	
Loins, shoulders, butts and spareribs	149 94 120
TOTAL OF ALL PORK MEATS. 110	84
RENDERED PORK FAT115	195
LARD135	187

Note: A considerable quantity of cured, frozen and canned pork and lard was held for the USDA and was included in holdings of a year ago.

### CHICAGO PROVISION STOCKS

Lard stocks at the close of last month were almost 18,000,000 lbs., a sharp increase from the slightly better than 6,000,000 lbs. on November 30. A year earlier stocks were a little less than 13,000,000 lbs. Meat stocks at the close of the year totaled 25,773,039 lbs., a gain of about 5,000,000 lbs. during the month, but holdings were still under the 32,000,000 lbs. in store a year earlier.

	Dec. 31, 1946 lbs.	Nov. 30, 1946 lbs.	Dec. 31, 1945 lbs.
All bemelled neck	108.	108.	IDB.
All barrelled pork	266		785
(bbls.)		2,484,471	
	8,465,108	2,484,471	5.928,572
P. S. lard (b)	0 484 000	****	
	9,471,036	3,996,094	6,935,982
Total lard1	7,986,144	6,890,565	12,864,554
D. S. cl. bellies			
(contr.)	145,200	15,000	120,800
D. S. cl. bellies			
(other)	2,975,173	1,259,792	2,121,428
Total D. S. cl.			
bellies	3,120,373	1,274,792	2,242,223
D. S. rib bellies	411		***
D. S. fat backs	1,726,757	526,065	1,651,142
S. P. regular			
hams	. 432,148	194,892	927,210
S. P. skinned			
hams	5,926,839	6,259,324	9,840,378
8. P. bellies		7,373,802	11,607,771
S. P. pienies,	-12001000		retonities
S. P. Boston			
shoulders	1 910 487	1,622,731	1,842,452
Other cuts of.	2,020,201	A, oua, tox	2,032,302
meats	4 955 998	2,831,059	4,692,787
Total all meats	7,000,020	20,001,000	32,803,958
(a) Made since to Oct. 1, 1945.	Oct. 1, 194	16. (b) Ma	de previous
The above four		II mand in	

The above figures cover all meat in storage in Chicago, including boldings by the government.

### CANADIAN STOCKS UP

MONTREAL—Canadian meat in cold storage and packing plants totaled 87,-876,210 lbs. on December 1, an increase of more than 15,000,000 lbs. over the preceding month, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Stocks of all types of meat were higher than on November 1, advances in pork and beef being heaviest. The totals, however, were all lower than those on December 1, 1945, with the exception of pork. Lard stocks, although reduced from November 1, were higher than last year.

### HOG CUT-OUT TEST RESULTS IMPROVE FOR SECOND WEEK

(Chicago costs and credits, first two days of week.)

Product markets were soft during the first two days of the week but hog prices showed even sharper reductions (compared with the like period a week earlier) and cut-out results displayed considerable improvement as a result of the readjustment between the two factors in the test. The minus margin on the light butchers was reduced to only a few cents against more than a dollar the

week before. The 240- to 270-lb. butchers cut out with a minus margin of around a dollar compared with \$2.35 during the early part of Christmas week.

This hog cut-out test is computed for illustrative purposes only. Each packer should figure his own test, using actual costs, credits, yields and realizations.

	186	0-220 lb		alue		220	0-240 lb		alge		_	240-270	lbs. Va	lue
Pct. live wt.	Pct. fin. yield	Price per lb.	per cwt. alive	per cwt. fin. yield	Pct. live wt.	Pct. fin. yield	Price per lb.	per cwt. alive	per cwt. fin. yield	Pet. live wt.	Pet. fin. yield	Price per lb.	per	fin.
Regular hams	20.0° 8.1 6.0 14.5 15.8  4.2 3.2 18.4 2.3 4.6 2.9	23.7 37.0 40.0 36.7  20.5 25.6 24.0 32.5 28.2 11.5	\$ 5.38 1.35 1.59 4.04 4.07 .59 .56 3.10 .52 .84 .23	\$ 7.54 1.92 2.22 5.80 5.80 	13.8 5.5 4.1 9.9 9.6 2.1 3.2 3.1 2.2 11.4 1.6 8.0 2.0	19.4 7.7 5.8 13.8 13.4 3.0 4.5 4.2 3.1 15.8 2.8 4.2 2.8	37.7 23.7 36.2 39.0 36.0 22.0 18.5 20.5 24.0 30.0 23.2 11.5	\$ 5.20 1.30 1.48 3.86 3.46 .59 .64 .56 2.74 .48 .70 .23 1.00	\$ 7.31 1.82 2.10 5.38 4.82 .66 .83 .86 .78 8.79 .97 .97 .32 1.40	13.0 5.4 4.1 9.7 4.0 8.6 4.6 8.5 2.2 10.4 1.6 2.9 2.0	18.1 7.4 5.7 18.4 5.5 12.0 6.4 4.8 3.1 14.5 2.2 4.1 2.8	42.4 23.2 34.2 36.5 32.9 22.0 18.5 20.5 25.6 24.0 21.5 23.2	\$ 5.51 1.25 1.40 3.54 1.32 1.89 .95 72 .56 2.50 .34 .67 .23 1.00	7.67 1.72 1.95 4.89 1.81 2.64 1.18 .98 3.48 47 .95 3.48 47 .95 8.2 1.40
TOTAL YIELD AND VALUE 70.0	100.0	***	\$23.17 Per cwt. alive	\$32.96	71.5	100.0	Pe	t.	881.78	72.0	100.0	Pe	t.	830.24
Cost of hogs. Coademnation loss Handling and overhead. TOTAL COST PER CWT. TOTAL VALUE			\$22.38 .11 .82 \$23.26 23.17	Per cwt. fin. yield \$33.23 32.96			\$22. \$22. 22.	1 Pe	er cwt. fin. yield \$32.11 31.73				11 65 .77	Per cwt. fin. yield \$31.62 30.24
-Cutting margin			\$ .09 \$ 1.04	\$ .27 \$ 1.49			* 1.	26 22	\$ .88 1.74				.99 .35	\$ 1.38 3.23

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This PETERS JUNIOR CARTON FORMING & LINING MACHINE sets up 35-40 cartons per minute, re-quiring one operator. Machine can be made adjustable to handle several size



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### BEEF CUTS

### BEEF PRODUCTS

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Fresh sk, ham, 8/18. 44@45
Reg, pork loins, und. 12 lbs. 37@38
Pleinies 27@28
Skinned shidrs, bone in 29@30
Spareribs, under 3 lbs. 35@36
Boston butts, 3/8 lbs. 36@36
Boneless butts, c.t. 55@56
Neck bones 9@10
Pigs' feet, front. 8@10
Kidneys 15@18
Livers 22@25 Pigs' feet, front....... Kidneys Livers Brains

### SAUSAGE MATERIALS

### WHOLESALE SMOKED

MEATS

Fancy regular hams,
14/18 lbs., parchment paper.50@53
Fancy skinned hams,
14/18 lbs., parchment paper.51@54
Fancy trim, brisket off, bacon,
8 lb. down, wrap.
58@63
Square cut seedless bacon,
8 lb. down, wrap.
50. 1 beef sets, smoked
Insides, C Grade.
Outsides, C Grade. Outsides, C Grade...... Knuckles, C Grade.....

### VEAL-HIDE ON

THUR

10-12 12-14 14-16 16-18 18-20 20-22 22-24 24-26 25-30 35-up, N

Clear p Jowl bu

LARD

July ... Sept. .

Open

LARD July ... Sept. . Sales Open w HOLII LARD

Sale

LARD

P

Choice carcass
Good carcass
Commercial carcass
Utility CALF

### LAMBS

### MUTTON

 Good and choice
 1562

 Commercial
 1461

 Cull
 1261

### SAUSAGE CASINGS

(F. O. B. Chicago) (Prices quoted to manufacturers of sausage.)

Beef casings: Dried or salted bladders, 

Pork casings: Narrow mediums, 29@33, 59@418
mm., 35@418
Medlum, 32@35 mm., 3, 29@418
Spe. medium, 35@35 mm.3, 10@418
Wide, 38@43 mm., 2, 96@3, 8
Extra wide, 43 mm., 2, 80@3, 8
Export bungs, 34 in. cut.37
Large prime bungs,
34 in. cut. 34 @85
Medium prime bungs,
34 in. cut. 22 @25
Small prime bungs, 13 @15
Middles, per set. 30 @35

### CURING MATERIALS

soda ... car of 80,000 lbs.

Salt. in min. car of 80,000 lbs.
only, f.o.b. Chgo. per ton:
Granulated, kiln dried.
Medium, kiln dried.

Rock, bulk, 40 ton cars. ngar—Raw, 96 basis, f.o.b.
New Orleans
Standard gran., f.o.b. refiners 12%)
Packers' curing sugar, 250 lb.
bags, f.o.b. Reserve, La.,
less '2%
Dextrose, in car lots, per cwt.,
(cotton)
in paper bags.

### CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

From The National Provisioner Daily Market Service

MACH	PRICES
CASH	LKICES

CARLOT TRADING LOOSE BASIS F.O.B. CHICAGO OR CHICAGO BASIS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1947 REGULAR HAMS Fresh or Frozen S.P.

9-10	40n	<b>ME2003</b>
10-12	38n	40n
12-14	38n	40n
14-16	38n	40u
	BOILING HAMS	
	Fresh or Frosen	S.P.
16-18	37n	39n
	37n	39n
39-22	86n	37n
	SKINNED HAMS	

1-22	86n	37n
	SKINNED HAMS	
	Fresh or Frozen	S.P.
1-12	40	43n
2-14	39	42n
1-16	39	42n
1-18	39	42n
1-20	39	42n
0-22		40n
2-24	36	37n
1-26		34n
5-30		30n
E mp	No. 2's	

	28		* *	
OTHER	D.S.	MEATS		
Fre	sh or	Frozen	Cured	
lar plates.			25n	
plates			21n	
butts	19		21n	

			1	PI	CMI	CS	
	1	r	P	enh	or	Frozen	8.1
					22	14@23	25
					22	@221/4	243/

	Fresh or Frozen	8.P
4- 6	221/2@23	25
6-8	22@221/4	24 1/9
8-10	22	24
0-12	21%	23
2-14	211/2	23

					1	BEI	LI	ES		
				F	'n	esh	or	From	en	Cured
nder	8							237		40
8-12			*					@354		88@39
2-16					*		33			36@37
6-20				*			30			33n
0-22						. :	29			32n

				4	D	8		2	51	E.	L	ı.	a	u		5			
8-20					*	*	*		*			×			×				
0-25										*	*	ĸ						ė	
5-30																			
-35			,			*								*					
-40	,	*																	
-50																			

				1	P	1	ľ		B∆	CKS		
					F	'n	e	sh	or	Frozen	i.	Cured
6-8								1	19		19	
8-10									19		19	1
10-12									19		19	
12-14									19		19	
14-16									19		19	
16-18								1	20		200	@201/2
18-20								1	20		200	@2014
20-25		,							20		20	@201/3

### **FUTURE PRICES**

GS

cturers

5 000 0 @85 .05@1.1 0 @70 .00@1.66 9 @11 1 @12 6 @ 8 0 @12

.50@1.0

.50@1.8

.65 @1.3

.00@2.5

12% @18 9 @ 8% 5 @ 6%

.50@3.0

14 635

13

ALS

hse) Y.: .... 8.0

oda. of . unq Ibs. ton:

5.9

1b.

wt., 4.0

4, 1947

MONDA	Y, DE	C. 30, 1	946
LARD Open	High	Low	Close
July Sept20.75		**	21.50ax
Sept20.75		0.0	20.75
Sales: 1 lot			
Open intere	at: July	. 57: 8	ept., 24.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1946 July ...21.25 21.25 21.07½ 21.07½ Sept. ..20.50 20.75 20.50 20.70b

Sales: 4 lots. Open interest: July, 58; Sept. 23.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1947 HOLIDAY

THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1947

July			20.90ax
Sept 20,40	0 0		20.40
Sales: 1 lot.			
Onen Interests	Yankar	EQ. 00	m4 100

FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1947

July20.90 Bept20.37	20.50ь	20.37	20.90b 20.50b
Sales: 2 lot Open interes		. 61: Se	pt., 21.

### WEEK'S LARD PRICES

Prices of prime steam lard this week:

			Lard	P.S. Lard	Leaf Raw
	30		d00.8		26.00n
Jan.		H	oliday		26.00n
	3				26.00n

### SEEDS AND HERBS

	Whole	Ground for Saus.
Caraway seed	. 30	35
Mustard sd., fcy, yel.	. 32	
Marjoram, Chilean	. 28	iŝ
Oregano	. 21	24 1/9

### SPICES

(waters caso., ords. nor		Dark.	" nerson?
	W	hole	Ground
Allspice, prime		28	31
Resifted		29	32
Chili powder			49
Cloves, Zanzibar		19	22
Ginger, Jam., unbl		19	23
Cochin		19	23
Mace, fcy. Banda			
East Indies			
West Indies	*		1.90
Mustard flour, fey			35
No. 1	*		30
West India Nutmeg	6		1.05
Paprika, Spanish			58
Pepper, Cayenne	*		72
Red. No. 1	*		72
Pepper, Packers	*		80
Pepper, black			80
Pepper, white	*		83

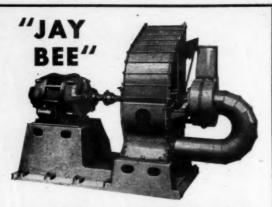
### MEAT IN CANADA

MONTREAL.-In the report on live stock and meats to the 1946 Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference it was disclosed that the net output of meat in Canada in 1946 showed a decline of 12 per cent from the output of 1945, and a decline of 25 per cent from the record output of 1944. The total supply for 1946 was slightly less than 2,100,000,000 lbs. Of this total, 1,500,000,000 lbs. was handled through inspected plants. Inspected slaughterings of hogs showed a decrease of 26 per cent whereas inspected slaughtering of all other livestock remained close to the 1945 levels.

Export shipments of meats in 1946 declined 20 per cent as compared with the previous year, but still remained high in comparison with prewar years. Exports of mutton and lamb were about the same while beef declined 21 and lamb, 35 per cent.







### ALL STEEL HAMMER MILL

### Grinds Every Grindable Material Fast, Cool and Uniform

The "Jay Bee" all steel hammer mill—heavy cust iron base—is built for strength that endures. The balanced construction makes it practically indestructible. For capacity and low maintenance cost no mill axcels the "Jay Bee."

Balanced roter and hammers, heavy heat-treated alloy steel sheft, S.K.F. ball bearings enclosed in dust-proof bearing housings, 3600 R.F.M. on direct-connected units help make the "Jay Bee" the outstanding grinder.

Investigate the "Jey Bee" before you buy grinding equipment. If you have a "Jey Bee" grinder new, use genuine "Jey Bee" parts to keep your mill in good operation.

Write "JAY BEE" for Complete Details

J. B. SEDBERRY, INC.

FRANKLIN, TENN. Dept. 80

UTICA, N.Y.

### FRENCH HORIZONTAL MELTERS

Are Sturdily Built.

Cook Quickly Efficiently.



THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY CO. PIQUA, OHIO



## STAINLESS STEEL

Adelmann Ham Boilers now available in this superior metal. Life-time wear at economical cost.

Inquiries Invited

## HAM BOILER CORPORATION

Office and Factory, Part Chester, N. Y. . Chicago Office, 332 S. Michigan Ave., 4

### WESTERN DRESSED MEATS

### NEW YORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1946

Commercial:

LAMB: Choice:

Good:

50-80 lbs. ...... 28.00-828 80-130 lbs. ..... 28.00-328 130-170 lbs. ..... 28.00-368 Utility, all wts. ..... 22.00-268

30-40 lbs. 41.00-42 m 40-45 lbs. 40.00-41.8 45-50 lbs. 38.00-39 m 50-60 lbs. 37.00-38.6

Good:
30-40 lbs. 39,00-41a
40-45 lbs. 38,00-30a
45-50 lbs. 37,00-30a
50-60 lbs. 36,00-37a
Commercial, all wts. 34,00-36a
Utility, all wts. 26,00-30,8

8-10 lbs. 42.00-44.0 10-12 lbs. 42.00-44.0 12-15 lbs. 40.00-42.0 16-22 lbs. 36.00-38.0

Shoulders, Skinned, N. Y. Style: 8-12 lbs. ...... 34.00-36.00

FRESH PORK CUTS: Loins No. 1

MUTTON (EWE) 70 lbs. Dn.;

(BLADELESS INCL.)

Butts, Boston Style:

FRESH LAMB & MUTTON:

27212	22.240-6140		 2021	•

All Quotations in Dollars per Cwt.

### FRESH BEEF-STEER & HEIFER:

Choice:							
400-500	lbs.						\$42.00-46.0
500-600	lbs.						44.00-46.0
600-700	Ibs.						44.00-46.0
700-800	lbs.						44.00-47.00
Good:							
400-500	lbs.						36.00-38.0
500-600	lbs.						37.00-40.0
600-700	lbs.						39.00-41.0
700-800	lbs.						
Commerc	cial:						
400-600	lbs.		1				32.00-35.0
600-700	lbs.						
Utility:							
400-600	lbs.		0				27.00-30.0

### COW:

o	O 44 '										
	Commer	cial	, all	1	W	t	6				25.00-28.00
	Utility.	all	wts.								22.00-23.00
	Cutter,										
	Canner,	all	wts					0	۰	۰	None

### FRESH VEAL & CALF

### CARCASS BASIS:

Choice:							
80-130	lbs.						38.00-42.0
130-170	lbs.	0				,	34.00-38.0
Good:							
50- 80	lbs.						32,00-34.0
80-130							34.00-38.0
190 170	How						99 00 96 0

DRESSED BEEF CARCASSES

City Dressed

## Includes both skin on and skin of

4- 8 lbs. ..... 40.00-44.00

# DRESSED HOGS Hogs, gd. & ch., hd. on, if. fat in Jan. 2, under 80 lbs. \$33.00@37.8 81 to 90 lbs. \$33.00@37.8 100 to 119 lbs. \$3.00@37.8 120 to 136 lbs. \$3.00@37.8 137 to 153 lbs. \$3.00@37.3 154 to 171 lbs. \$3.00@37.3 172 to 183 lbs. \$3.00@37.3

VEAL-HIDE ON

olee carcass .....

ercial carcama

Good carcass .

### BEEF CUTS

.44@48

															UIU	ŗ
No. 1	ribs														70@	8
No. 2	ribs														55@	6
No. 1	loins.											*			75@	8
No. 2	loins.														60@	7
No. 1	hinds	an	đ	r	lb	8									50@	1
No. 2	hinds	an	đ	F	ib	8									43@	4
	round															
	round															
No. 1	chuck	B													40@	14
	chuck															į
No. 3	chuck	B														
Rolls,	reg. 4	100	6	11	ba	l.	1	8	¥							4
Rolls,	reg. (	360	8	11	bs	l,	1	R	٧							4
Tende	rloins,	st	8	eri	8											
Tende	rloins,	CO	V	78				0	0							4
Tende	rloins,	b	u)	lls		0				۰	۰					4
Should	der clo	ds						0						۰		

### FRESH PORK CUTS

						Weste
ork	loins,	fresh,	12	lbs.	dn.	

Shoulders, regular	32
Butts, regular 3/8 lbs39	240
Hams, regular, under 14 lbs	55
Hams, skinned fresh, under	
14 lbs	1059
Picnics, fresh, bone in	29
	55
Pork trimmings, ex. lean	
Pork trimmings, regular	38
Spareribs, medium	8@39
Bellies, sq. cut, seedless, 8/12.	52
	City
Pork loins, fr., 10/12 lbs4	3@44
Shoulders, regular	33
Butts, boneless, C. T	60
Hams, regular, under 14 lbs 46	148
Hams, sknd., under 14 lbs	52
Picnics, bone in	29
Pork trim, ex. lean	48
Pork trim, regular	33
Spareribs, medium	38
Boston butts, 3/8 lbs	43
Dallies so out sendings \$/19 4	
Bellies, sq. cut, seedless, 8/12.4	

### **FANCY MEATS**

Tongu	18. C	or	n	e	đ													56
Veal b	readi	ı,	1	33	31	đ١	es	e	6	ß.	0	Œ						6
	12 o																	
	L up																	.0
Beef h	idne;	71	ı															3
Lamb																		8
Beef 1																		5
Ox tal	ls un	d		P	1	Ņ		1	b	ø								10
Ovat	- %	lh	ø	١.														- 8

### 

### 1947 ALUMINUM OUTPUT

of primary Production aluminum during 1947 should exceed 1,200,000,000 lbs., a level which will mean full utilization of facilities built in the war years, according to a statement made this week by Donald M. White, secretary of the Aluminum Association of America. Output of sheet aluminum has already surpassed the wartime peak and the rest of the industry is rapidly approaching full production, he said.

Use of the metal for many articles previously made of other materials creates a demand for this high production rate, White explained Corrugated aluminum sheet for farm and industrial roofing is one of the largest applications and electrical manufacturers are now using metal.

# It's a FOOD ... not a Filler

Nonfat dry milk solids in your sausage and meat loaves improves their appearance, flavor and food value. It's an ANIMAL product.

Available supplies make possible the full use of nonfat dry milk solids for sausage and loaves of top quality, now.

AMERICAN DRY MILK INSTITUTE, Inc., 221 N. La Salle St., Chicago

# Sausage Seasonings Only OLD PLANTATION SEASONINGS

Are recognized by Quality Sausage Makers as having been the Leader for over 23 years, by Blending Flavor into their Products

Our Salesman will call on request

**EXCLUSIVE SEASONING MANUFACTURERS** 

A. C. LEGG PACKING COMPANY, INC.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



CHECK THESE	SA	L	T!
Are you using the right grade? Are you using the right grain? Are you using the right amount?	YES	*O	DON'T KNOW
<ul> <li>If your salt doesn't meet your needs give you expert advice based on your ments. No obligation. Just write the I Service Dept. IY-6.</li> </ul>	individ	ual re	quire-
DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT DIVISION SE	NERAL TO	ODS CON	PORATION

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# BY-PRODUCTS—FATS—OII

### TALLOWS AND GREASES

TALLOWS AND GREASES .- Demand and supply in the tallow and grease market are pretty well matched up at present and there is little action in the market. Most producers appear well sold up for the balance of this month and in some cases into next month. The larger buyers were active before the year closed and apparently have most of their needs filled at present. The only operators at present are some smaller users and sales on their account are at steady rates with the better grades of product in best de-mand. The recent release of the fall pig crop indicates that hog numbers next summer will be smaller than a year ago and grease production will probably show a corresponding decline. However, the drop in production is not expected to be very severe for supplies of other fats are expected to be more liberal than they were for most of 1946.

Quotations are showing little change this week with fancy tallow quoted at 22c; choice, 21%c; prime, 21%c; special, 21%c; No. 1, 21c; No. 3, 20%c, and No. 2, 191/2c. Grease quotations included choice white at 21% c to 22c; A-white, 21%c; B-white, 21%c; yellow, 21c; house, 214c, and brown from 19c to 1934.

NEATSFOOT OIL .- There is still not enough neatsfoot oil on the market to establish a fair set of quotations.

STEARINE. - Movement continues very limited and output is reported to be light. No full list of quotations is available and the only product moving is a few small lot sales.

OLEO OIL .- A few sales of oleo oil are reported around the 27c mark while small lots are reported moving over that price. Output is still light and demand only fair.

GREASE OIL .- Market is well sold

### Portal-to-Portal Suits

(Continued from page 16.)

whether they are compensable under the act. Observers maintain there are a number of types of work involved in claims which have not been measured in lower courts against the Supreme Court's decision. Many of these will be disallowed.

Principal conclusions drawn from the decision by one prominent counsel in the meat industry are:

- 1) Employers must keep very accurate records showing time actually worked, including the preliminaries which are for the benefit of the company as distinguished from those of personal benefit to employes. (An employe makes a prima facie case against the company where he shows he has performed work for which he was improperly compensated and if the amount thereof cannot be proved from the employer's books.);
- 2) The time clock records will not be controlling where it appears that the company has required work either before or after the time clock period.

A check by THE NATIONAL PROVI-SIONER prior to press time failed to reveal whether or not portal-to-portal suits are pending against any other meat packing or allied industry firms. Norman Dolnick, publicity director for the United Packinghouse Workers of America stated from headquarters at Chicago that any suits would be prepared and brought by the union locals involved and that the international would not necessarily be previously informed. He declined to comment on the effect the so-called "fringe adjustments" included in recent contracts would have on future portal suits.

up. No. 1 is 27c; prime burning, 29c; acidless tallow oil, 27c, and neatsfoot oil stock 31c, all drum lots.

### **BY-PRODUCTS MARKETS**

Trading ay week v rm. Dem oils, but o up, Lard p

production

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### Digester Feed Tankage Materials

Unground, per unit ammonia......\$7.00@7.2 Liquid stick, tank cars......

### Packinghouse Feeds

	arieta
50% meat and bone scraps, bulk	80 M
55% meat scraps, bulk	88.0
50% feeding tankage with bone, bulk	88.3
60% digester tankage, bulk	100.0
80% blood meal, bulk	133.0
65% BPL special steamed bone meal,	
bagged	70.0
	- 23

### Bone Meal (Fertilizer Grades)

Per ton

### Fertilizer Materials

	Per ton
High grade tankage, ground	
10@11% ammonia	\$ 6.00
Bone tankage, unground, per ton	
Hoof meal, per unit ammonia	9.00

### Dry Rendered Tankage

Cake ...... Expeller ... ..........\$1.40@1.45 del.

### Gelatine and Glue Stocks

	Let cm
Calf trimmings (limed)	
Hide trimmings (green, salted)	. Nos
Sinews and pissles (green, salted)	. Noz
	Per to
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	875.
Pig skin scraps and trim, per lb	

### Bones and Hoofs

	Per ton
Round, shins, heavy	115.00@120.0
light	100.00@110.0
Flat shins, heavy	100.00@110.00
light	95.00@100.00
Blades, buttocks, shoulders &	
thighs	105.00@110.0
Hoofs, house run, assorted	85.00@ 90.0
Junk bones	50.00

### **Animal Hair**

Winter coil dried, per ton	Nom
Summer coil dried, per ton	Nom
Winter processed, black, lb	Nom
Cattle switches	Nom
Winter processed gray lb.	Nom

# Willibald Schaefer Company

ASSOCIATE MEMBER:
AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE - NATIONAL INDEPENDENT MEAT PACKERS ASSOCIATION

CHESTNUT 9630

FOOT OF BREMEN AVENUE

ST. LOUIS 7, MO.

The National Provisioner—January 4, 1947

TELETYPE

WESTERN UNION PHONE

### **VEGETABLE OILS**

Trading was very light in this holiday week with quotations holding fairly 4rm. Demand is fairly good for some dils, but offerings appear to be drying up, Lard prices have been on the easier side, but the heavier kill and greater production at present is having little

SOYBEAN OIL .- Prices are little changed for the week with January delivery quoted at 25c and a few sales reported on that basis. February delivery is quoted at 24c and more distant months are at further discounts. However, crushers appear a bit reluctant to contract for later than the first half of the year, although there has recently been some booking for July-September at 21c.

CORN OIL .- The market shows very little change with bids of 271/2c reported for immediate delivery. Production is light and demand appears to be fairly broad.

60.00

t

OLIVE OIL .- Demand continues to be very quiet for olive oil, although offerings of both domestic and imported oil are limited. Most sales being comon pleted are in small lots at around \$8 per gallon. Some sellers continue to ask higher prices for large lots, but no business is reported. New imports of olive oil are expected early this year.

COTTONSEED OIL.—There have

been numerous bids in the market for cottonseed oil at 27c, but very few sellers and the trade has a good firm undertone. Crushings are reported to be rather heavy, but most of the oil is being moved on previous orders and reports indicate that most crushers are well sold up for most of this month.

Trading in cottonseed oil futures this week at New York was as follows:

### MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1946

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. cl.
Jan		-2111	****	*29.50	28.25
March		29.00	28.00	*28.00 *25.50	27.15 25.00
May		25.00	25.00	*24.75	24.50
Sept			****	*21.60	21.60
Oct		* ** *	****	†21.00	21.00
Nov Dec		****	****	†20.00 119.00	20.00 19.00
Snlea: 2				\$10.00	10.00

### TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1946

Jan.													*31.00	29.50
March	h												<b>*28.00</b>	28.00
May												*	*25.50	25.00
July													*24.75	24.75
Sept.													*21.60	21.60
Oct.										 			†21.00	21.00
Nov.													120.00	20.00
Dec.									4				†19.00	19.00
Sal	e	8		7	ī	one								

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1947 HOLIDAY

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1947

Jan		32.00	32.00	32.00	31.00
March				*28.00	28.00
May				*26.00	26.00
July				*25.25	24.75
Sept				*21.60	21.60
Oet				†21.00	21.00
Nov				†20.00	20.00
Dec				†19.00	19.00
Sales: 1	contract.				
	A shed				

### VEGETABLE OILS

and the second	MACHENIAN
White, deodorised, summer oil	
in tank cars, del'd Chicago 30%	271/2
Yellow, deodorized salad or winter-	
ized oil, in tank cars, del'd Chicago.33	291/2
Soybean oil, in tanks, f.o.b.	
mills, Midwest	Jan.
Corn oil, in tanks, f.o.b. mills27 1/26	Jan.
Raw soap stocks:	
Cents per lb. del'd in tank cars.	
Cottonseed foots, basis 50% T.F.A.	
Midwest and West Coast	del'd
East81/4	del'd
Corn foots, basis 50% T.F.A.	
Midwest	del'd
Enst	del'd
Soybean foots, basis 50% T.F.A.	
Midwest and West Coast8%	del'd
East	del'd
Manufacturer to jobber prices, f.o.b.	

### **OLEOMARGARINE**

	Prices	1.0	o.b.	Cl	ago.		
White domestic,	vegeta	bl	e				 . 36@38
White animal fi	nat	**	***	***	*****	****	 .40@41
Milk churned pa	stry					*****	 .36

### **NOVEMBER MARGARINE TAX**

Taxes paid on oleomargarine during November, 1946, and 1945, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue:

W1 (11-1)	1946	1945
Excise taxes (including special taxes)	\$366,218.47	\$337,823.82

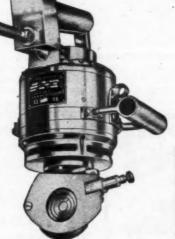
Quantity of product on which tax was paid during November, 1946, and 1945:

	1946	1945
Oleomargarine,	colored 1,829,359	1,786,393
Oleomargarine,	uncolored53,638,200	40,668,052

Excels
IN EVERY
DETAIL

**PORK SCRIBE SAW** 

All B & D Machines are precision-built to exacting high standards. They increase yields, save money, time and labor . . . with a minimum of servicing and replacing of parts. Each model undergoes countless rigid tests before going into production. B & D Machines are your logical choice because they are practical, convenient and economical to operate. Place your order NOW for delivery at earliest possible date.



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BEST & DONOVAN, 332 S. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO 4, ILL..

## HIDES AND SKINS

Packers sell all native cows and steers steady prices — Limited trade on branded steers and cows at steady prices, with earlier sale of sizeable round lot branded cows disclosed at cent down-Small packer and country markets dull.

### Chicago

PACKER HIDES .- Except for the disclosure late this week of the earlier movement of a sizeable block of branded cows at a cent reduction, all reported trading on the packer hide market during the short Holiday week was at steady prices. Trading was scattered throughout the week, with cow descriptions comprising the bulk of the reported movement.

Reported sales so far total 55,000 - bides, and 10,200 more moved at the close of last week, so that the total business since the last report will run around 70,000 hides.

One packer moved a total of 2,500 straight heavy native steers of current take-off at steady price of 27c. Another packer sold 2,500 Nov.-Dec. mixed light and heavy native steers at 26c, also steady. The Association sold 1,000 extreme light native steers at 25c, unchanged from last week.

Late last week, one packer sold 700 Dec. butt branded steers at 24 1/2 c, steady with earlier trading. At the same time, 900 Dec. Colorados sold steady at 24c, and 1,700 Dec.-Jan. Colorados sold just prior to the Holiday, also at 24c. Heavy Texas steers sold previous week at 24 1/2c, light Texas steers at 24%c, and extreme light Texas steers at 24c.

One packer sold 2,600 Dec. heavy native cows at end of last week at 25c, steady; total of 6,600 more moved this week, also at 25c. One lot of 3,000 Dec. light native cows sold late last week at 25c, steady; total of 20,500 more sold this week at 25c, and the Association also sold 1,700 light native cows at 25c.

sold late last week at 24c, and another packer sold 1,700 just prior to the Holiday at 24c. Following the Holiday, an earlier sale of 24,000 Nov.-Dec. branded cows at 23c was disclosed; this trading was thought to have been done at the opening of the week, or possibly late last week, but bids this basis were declined late this week by at least one

One packer also moved a lot of 1,500 fallen and glue hides late this week, the hides going at 171/2c and bulls at 12c, while calfskins sold at 311/2c and kips at 25c.

Federally inspected slaughter of cattle for the week ended Dec. 28 was estimated by the USDA at 241,000, or 25 percent under the 320,000 reported previous week, reflecting the Holiday letdown; however, the total was still 36 percent over the 177,000 reported same week a year ago.

Calf slaughter was estimated at 99, 000 head for the Christmas week, 31 percent under the 144,000 of previous week, but 32 percent above the 75,000 reported for same week a year ago.

OUTSIDE SMALL PACKER .- Demand has been slow this week for small packer hides and the average run of offerings is quoted 19@20c, selected, trimmed, for all-weight native steers and cows, with brands a cent less. Choice light average stock, however, is said to be salable at 20@21c, selected. Limited trading in small packer bulls is reported around 16c for natives, with brands a cent less.

PACIFIC COAST .- There was trading just prior to the Holiday in the Pacific Coast market by some smaller independent packers at 21c, flat, for steers and cows, or a cent down from previous sales. At late mid-week, one of the larger packers reported moving 13,000 Nov.-Dec. hides, also at 21c, flat, for steers and cows.

COUNTRY HIDES .- Traders report the country hide market very slow and draggy, with the usual run of country all-weights quoted in a more or less

nominal way around 17@17%c, fig. trimmed, without action. Buyers have shown little interest recently in the market, because of the comparative liberal supply of better quality packer

CALF AND KIPSKINS.—There was trading in packer calfskins at the close of last week, involving 7,300 St. Paul skins; the lights sold at steady prices, while the two heavy weights sold up in line with prices paid earlier for Mil waukee skins. The 3-4's sold at \$3.00, 4-5's at \$3.40, 5-7's \$4.20, 7-9's \$6.30 and 9-12's \$8.00.

About 13,000 packer northern kip-skins moved at the same time; the 12/17's sold at \$7.75 and 17 lb. up at \$8.50, strong prices; untrimmed native kips sold at 331/2c, steady, while brand ed kips sold up 11/2c to 291/2c.

A few packer Dec. calf and kips are still around but some packers are well sold up to the end of the year. Begin ning with January, packers will start salting calfskins on a pre-war basis, a untrimmed, with lights graded under 9½ lbs., heavies 9½ to 15 lbs.; kipskim will be handled in the same manner and graded 15 to 25 lbs., with overweights 25 to 30 lbs., abandoning the New York style and trim on the local

The city collectors also expect to return to the pre-war practice of selling calf and kipskins on untrimmed basis rather than New York trim and selection, starting with January salting Chicago city calfskins, on a per lb. be sis, are nominal around 36@41c for 8/10 lb., and 41@46c for 10/15 lb., with city kips around 28@29c nom.

Country calfskins are quoted around 28@32c, flat, with country kips around 25c, flat.

Last trading in packer regular slunk was at \$3.10 and reported salable that basis; hairless slunks have been moving around \$1.25 each.

SHEEPSKINS .- The market appear quiet on packer shearlings and clips so far this week, although there has been some revival of interest, according to sellers, and several inquiries from new buyers are reported. A car of packer No. 1 shearlings sold late last week at \$2.50 each; No. 2's are nominally quot-

One lot of 3,000 Dec. branded cows SAYER'S SAUSAGE CASING ALWAYS SAY For the best in natural casings . . .

sheep, hog, beef or sewed casings

195 WILSON AVENUE

BROOKLYN 21, N.Y.

CHICAGO OFFICE: Field Building, 135 So. La Saile St., Chicago PLANTS—Brooklyn, Detroit, Newark, Mishawaka, Fastoria FOREIGN PLANTS: Melbourne, Buenos Aires, Casablanca

YOUR ASSETS and CAPITAL STOCK are WORTH MORE NOW

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We are principals acting in our own behalf. All transactions held in strictest confidence. Personnel retained wherever possible.

ADDRESS BOX 1205, 147 W. 42 St., New York 18, N. Y.

ed arou around grades a quoted a down to \$3.25@3. led skins 20,00 per

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160 170 180

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140

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ed around \$1.90@2.00, and No. 3's around \$1.00@1.10, but the lower grades are scarce now. Fall clips are quoted around \$3.25 each; some quote down to \$3.00@3.25, others range up \$3.25@3.40 each, without trading. Pickled skins are quiet and quoted 18.00@ 20.00 per doz. packer production.

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### N. Y. HIDE FUTURES

	MONDAY, Open	DECEMBER High	30, 1946 Low	Close
Sept	22.00b 21.25b 21.00b	21.55	22.35 21.50 21.25	22.30b 21.50 21.25
-		nigher; sales		

ept.			.21	411	21	.63	21.	60	22 50b 21.62-63
lec.				**		* *		**	21.38b
Clo	sing	12	to	13	higher:	sales	3 lo	ts.	

### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1947 Holiday

		- 2		UK	277	ax,	JA.	NUAL	L X	æ,	1940	
June				22	2.30	b		2.65		22		22.40
Sept.	* 1			21	.45	b		1.90			.85	21.35b
Dec.				21	.20	b	2	1.40		21	.40	21.10b
Clo	sin	g	10	) to	28	low	er;	sales	14	lo	ts.	

		FRII	DAY,	JA	ANUAR	¥ 3,	194	17	
June Sept					22.40		22.4		22,40b 21,30b
Dec		21	1.00b		21.00		21.0		21.00b
Closis	ng	stead	y to	10	lower;	sales	, 9	lots.	

### **Condensate Return System**

(Continued from page 32.)

having many melters and dryer units, as this type of equipment can handle from 10,000 to 50,000 lbs. of condensate per hour. In one plant the return system is hooked up so that two stage impellers each handle three melters, and one two-stage impeller handles two blood dryers. The three in turn are fed into a four-stage impeller unit which feeds into the boiler. A two-stage impeller can overcome a dynamic head of 20 lbs., while the four-stage impellers can work against a dynamic head of 80 lbs.

### SAVINGS IN FUEL AND WATER

Approximate savings in fuel and water which are obtained by returning condensate to boiler in a closed system as compared to returning by other methods. Savings are given to the nearest round number.

Fressure at which steam is condensed in the per sq. in., gauge.	Temperature at which steam is condensed (to nearest even deg. F.)	Approximate pct, of boller load flashed into steam through traps and lost to atmosphere, Approximate to tall pct, of boller load saved by returning saved by returning	condensate ar convenience ing pressure and temperature instead of through traps at 202 degs. F. Approximate pct. sav-ling in boiler load by	closed system over traps if no condensate has been returned at all, assuming city wa- ter at 62 degs. F
40	287	8	91/2	20
50	298	81/2	101/2	21
60	307	101/2	111/2	22
70	316	111/2	121/2	221/2
80	324	12	131/2	23
90	331	13	141/2	231/2
100	338	131/2	151/2	24
110	344	141/2	161/2	241/2
120	350	15	17	25
130	356	151/2	17%	251/2
140	361	16	18	26
150	366	161/2	181/2	261/2
160	371	17	19	27
170	375	1736	191/2	271/2
180	380	18	20	28
190	384	181/2	201/2	281/2
200	388	19	21	29

## **WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS**

### CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS

	Jan. 2, '47		1945
	PACKER I	IIDES	
Hvy. nat. strs. Hvy. Tex. strs. Hvy. butt	@27 @241/2	@27 @241/4	@151/4 @141/4
brnd'd strs Hvy. Col. strs Ex-light Tex.	@241/4 @24	@241/4 @24	@141/4 @14
strs. strs. strs. strs. strd'd cows. 2 Hvy. nat. cows. Lt. nat. cows. Nat. bulls. Strd'd bulls. Calfskins. 4 Kips, nat. 3 Kips, brad'd. Slunks, reg. Slunks, hris.	@ 25 @ 25 @ 19 @ 18 3 @ 55n 12 @ 33½	@ 24 @ 24 @ 25 @ 25 @ 19 @ 18 45 @ 55n 82 @ 33 ½ @ 28 @ 3, 10 @ 1, 25	@15 @14 ½ @15 ½ @15 ½ @12 @11 23 ½ @27 @20 @17 ½ @1.10

### CITY AND OUTSIDE SMALL PACKERS

Nat. all-wts19	@21	20 @21	@15
Brnd'd all wts.18	@20	19 @20	@14
Nat. bulls15	@16	15 @16	@111/4
Brnd'd bulls14	@15	14 @15	@101/2
Calfskins36	@46	36 @46	201/4 @ 23
Kips, nat28	@29	28 @30	@18
Slunks, reg	@2.50	2.00@2.25	@1.10
Slunks, hrls	@1.00	@1.00	@55
All packer hides	and all	calf and bine	hotom anish

All packer hides and all calf and kipskins quoted on trimmed, selected basis; small packer hides puoted selected, trimmed; all slunks quoted flat.

### COUNTRY HIDES

Hvy. strs17	@17%	17	@18	14%@15
Hvy. cows17	@17%	17	@18	14%@15
Bulls	@171/2	17	@18	@15
Extremes17	@17%	17	@18	@15
Bulls	@14	13	@14	101/2@11
Calfskins28	@32	28	@32	16 @18
Kipskins	@25	25	@26	@ 16
Horsehides8.5	0@9.50	8.5	0@9.50	6.50@8.0

All country hides and skins quoted on flat trim-med basis.

Pkr.	whearlgs	@2.50	2.50@2.60	2.10@2.13
Dry	pelas25	6126	25 6126	24 6025

### FRIDAY'S CLOSING

### **Provisions**

The snow storm over much of the country at the close of the week forced live hog rates up sharply on smaller marketings. At the same time pork offerings became more scarce and quotations were firm. Light skinned hams sold at 40c after dropping to 39c a day earlier. Light picnics were bid 23c and hard to find. Lard was selling in a range of 24 1/2 to 25c.

### Cottonseed Oil

Jan., 28.50b; Mar., 28.00b; May, 26.00b; July, 25.25b; 26.00ax; Sept., 21.60b, 22.00ax; Oct., 21.00ax; Nov., 20.00ax; Dec., 17.00b, 19.00ax. No sales.

### CHICAGO PROV. SHIPMENTS

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ended December 28, 1946:

Week Dec. 28	Previous week	Year
Cured meats, pounds17,874,000	24,683,000	15,380,000
Fresh meats, pounds30,478,000 Lard, pounds 4,003,000	44,685,000 3,739,000	42,891,000 4,321,000

# NEVERFAIL

. . . for taste-tempting

HAM FLAVOR

"The Man Who Knows"



"The Man You Know"

Pre-Seasoning

## **3-DAY HAM CURE**

It's the good, old-fashioned, full-bodied ham flavor that your customers want. That's what NEVERFAIL gives you. For extra goodness, NEVERFAIL imparts to the ham a distinctive, aromatic fragrance . . . because it preseasons as it cures. In addition, the NEVER-FAIL 3-Day Ham Cure always produces an appetizing, eye-catching pink color . . . mouthmelting tenderness . . . and a texture that's moist but never soggy. Write today for complete information.

## H. J. MAYER & SONS CO., INC.

In Canada: H. J. Mayer & Sons Co., Limited, Windsor, Ontario

# LIVESTOCK MARKETS Weekly Review

### **Meat Production Cut** By Christmas Holiday

Meat production under federal inspection for the week ended December 28, the Christmas holiday week, totaled 270,000,000 lbs., the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported. This was 26 per cent below 366,000,000 lbs. produced in the preceding week but 11 per cent above 244,000,000 lbs. recorded for the corresponding week last year.

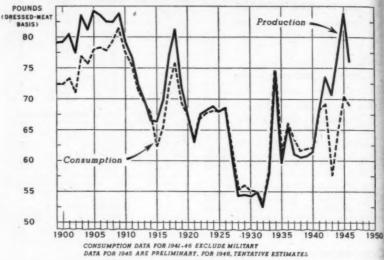
Hog slaughter was estimated at 980,-000 head, 25 per cent below 1,311,000 head slaughtered during the preceding week but 4 per cent above the 942,000 reported for the same week in 1945. Estimated production of pork was 134,-000,000 lbs., compared with 184,000,000 lbs. last week and 135,000,000 in the comparative week last year. Lard production totaled 33,400,000 lbs., compared with 43,500,000 last week and 31,700,000 in the same week last year.

Slaughter of cattle under inspection for the week was estimated at 241,000 head, 25 per cent below 320,000 reported a week earlier but 36 per cent above 177,000 a year ago. Beef production was calculated at 115,000,000 lbs., compared with 154,000,000 for the proceding week and 88,000,000 for the comparative week a year ago.

Calf slaughter was estimated at 99,-000 head, 31 per cent below 144,000 reported last week but 32 per cent above 75,000 recorded for the same week last year. Output of inspected veal for the three weeks under comparison was 10,-800,000, 16,100,000, and 8,100,000 lbs., respectively.

The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered for the week was estimated at 235,000 head, 18 per cent below 288,-000 reported for the preceding week and 29 per cent below 333,000 recorded for the same period last year. Production of inspected lamb and mutton amounted to 9,900,000 lbs.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF BEEF AND VEAL. PER PERSON, UNITED STATES, 1899-1946



### PREDICT LARGE 1947 BEEF PRODUCTION

Beef and veal production per person in 1947 probably will be greater than in 1946, and may be the second largest since World War I, the Department of Agriculture predicts Exports and military purchases of beef are expected to decline in 1947, and civilian beef and veal supplies may be as large as in 1934.

## 11 Month Farm Income

Total cash receipts from farm marketings during the first 11 months of 1946 amounted to around \$21,600,000,-000, 14 per cent above the same period in 1945, the Department of Agriculture reports. Receipts from livestock and products were about 10 per cent greater than last year, and crop receipts were probably about 19 per cent higher. The increase in cash receipts was due largely to higher prices for nearly all farm products.

Preliminary estimates indicate that cash receipts in November were \$3,000. 000,000, about 10 per cent below October, but 30 per cent above November, 1945. Receipts from livestock and products were about the same as in October but decreases occurred in receipts from oil-bearing crops and several other

In October, total cash receipts from farm marketings are now estimated at \$3,366,000,000. Higher prices and greatly increased marketings of meat animals resulted in an unusually large gain in cash receipts from livestock.

14 Per Cent Over 1945

THE VITAL LINK BETWEEN YOU AND **ECONOMICAL BUYING** KENNETT-MURRAY Offices. Livestock Buying Service Detroit, Mick. Dayton, Ohio Indianapolis, Ind. Nashville, Tenn. Cincinnati, Ohio Omaha, Neb. La Fayette, lud. Louisville, Ky.

Montgomery, Ala.

Order Buyer of Live Stock L. H. McMURRAY INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



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LIVEST

BARROWS 120-140 II 140-160 II 160-180 II 180-200 II 180-200 II 290-240 II 240-270 II 270-300 II 300-330 II 330-560 I

160-220 1

Good and

Medium : 250-550 LAUGHT STREES.

> STEERS, STEERS,

STEERS, 700-110 HRIFER HEIFER

HUIFER HBIFER 00WS,

BULLS

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Sioux City, lowa

### LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS

Livestock prices at five western markets on January 2, 1947, reported by Office of Production & Marketing Administration:

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	hogs):		Nat. Stk. Ye	is. Omaka	Eans. City	St. Paul
	S AND					
Good an	d Choice:					
140-160 100-180 180-200 200-220 220-240 240-270 270-300 300-330	lbs lbs lbs lbs lbs lbs	17.50-20.50 20.00-21.00 20.75-21.35 20.75-21.35	19.00-20.75 20.50-21.00 20.50-21.00 20.50-21.00 20.30-21.00 20.25-21.00 20.00-20.50 19.50-20.00	19.75-20,25 20.00-20,25 20.00-20,50 20.00-20,50 20.00-20,50 20.00-20,50 20.00-20,50 20.00-20,50	20.75-21.00 21.00-21.25 21.00-21.25 21.00 only 21.00 only	19.50-19.71 19.75-20.00 20.00-20.21 20.00-20.21 20.00-20.21 20.00-20.21 20.00-20.21
Medium: 100-220 soW8:		17.09-20.50	18,50-20.50	19.50-20.00	20.50-21.00	19,00-19.50
BUTTO.						

SOWB:	Choice:					
270-300 300-330 230-360	lba lbs	18.00-18.25 17.75-18.00 17.75-18.00 17.50-18.00	18.50-19.00 18.50-19.00 18.50-19.00 18.50-19.00	17.50-18.00 17.50-18.00 17.50-18.00 17.00-18.00	18.00-18.25 18.00-18.25 18.00-18.25 18.00 only	17.00 only 17.00 only 17.00 only 17.00 only
Good: 400-450 450-550	lbs	17.50-17.75 17.25-17.50	18.25-19.00 17.00-18.75	17.00-18.00 17.00-18.00	18.00 only 18.00 only	17.00 only

Medium:	Iba	15,00-17.00	16,50-18,50	16.50-17.50	18.00 only	16,50-16,7
MAL AND	ASSESS OF COLUMN	70.00.71100	20100 20100	20100 21100	action outry	20100 2011

SLAUGHTER CATTLE, VEALE	RS, AND CA	LVES:		
STEERS, Choice: 700-900 lbs 25.00-30.00 900-1100 lbs 26.00-32.00 1100-1300 lbs 27.00-33.00 1300-1500 lbs 28.00-33.00	25,00-30,00	24.00-29.50	24,50-30,00	25.00-31.50
	26,00-31,00	26.00-33.00	25,00-31,00	25.50-31.50
	27,00-31,00	26.50-33.00	25,50-31,00	25.50-32.50
	27,00-31,00	27.00-33.00	26,00-31,00	26.00-32.50
TREERS, Good: 700-900 lbs 21.50-25.00 900-1100 lbs 22.00-26.00 1100-1300 lbs 23.00-27.00 1200-1500 lbs 23.50-28.00	19,50-25,00	18.00-28.50	18.50-25.00	19,50-25.56
	21,00-26,00	18.50-26.00	19.50-25.50	19,50-25.56
	22,00-27,00	19.50-26.50	20.00-26.00	19,50-26.56
	22,00-27,00	20.00-27.00	20.50-26.00	19,50-26,56
87BERS, Medlum: 700-1100 lbs 15.50-22.00 1100-1300 lbs 16.00-23.00	15.00-20.00 16.00-22.00	14.50-18.50 16.00-19.50	15.00-20.00 17.50-20.00	14.00-19.50 14.00-19.50

STEERS, Common: 700-1100 lbs 13.50-16.00	0 12.50-16.00	11,50-14.50	12.50-15.50	11.50-14.00
MBIFERS, Choice: 600- 800 lbs 23.00-26.0 600-1000 lbs 24.00-27.0	0 24.00-27.00 0 24.50-28.00	23.00-27.00 23.00-28.00	22.50-26,50 23.00-27,50	24,00-29.50 24,00-29.50
HEIFERS, Good:	0 19 00-24 00	17 00-23 00	17 50.99 50	18 00-24 00

HHIFERS, 600- 800 800-1000	lbs	18.50-28.00 19.50-24.00	19.00-24.00 19.50-24.50	17.00-23.00 17.50-23.00	17,50-22,50 17,75-23.00	18.00-24.00 18.00-24.00
ABIFERS,			*** *** ***	******	40.00.00.00	40.50.40.00
200- 800	1bs	14,50-18.00	14.00-19.50	13.00-17.00	12.50-17.50	13.50-18.00

MELFELS, COMMINGE.				A
500- 900 lbs 12.00-14.50	11.50-14.00	10.50-13.00	11.00-12.50	11.00-13.50
00W8, All Weights:				
Good	15.00-17.00	13.00-16.00	13.75-16.50	18.50-16.50 12.25-18.50
Ont & com 10.75 12 50	10.75.12.00	10.00.11.78	10.50.10.10	10.00.10.00

Good	15.00-17.00 13.00-15.00 10.75-13.00	13.00-16.00 11.75-13.00 10.00-11.75	13.75-16.50 12.25-13.75 10.50-12.25	13,50-16,50 12,25-13,50 10,00-12,25
Canner 9.75-10.75	9.50-10.75	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.00
BULLS (Yigs. Excl.), All Weig	ghts:			
Beef, good 16.50-17.50	16.25-16.75	15.00-15.75	15.50-16.00	15.50-16.25

Sausage, good Sausage, medium. Sausage, cut. &	15.00-16.75 12.00-15.00	14.50-16.25 13.00-14.50	14.50-15.50 12.50-14.50	14.50-15.50 12.00-14.50	14.50-15.5 12.50-14.5
com	11.00-12.50	10.00-13.00	11.00-12.50	10.00-12.00	9.00-12.5
VEALERS:					
Good & choice Com. & med Cull	20.00-26.00 11.00-20.00 9.00-11.00	18,50-32,50 11:00-18.50 8.50-11.00	15.50-17.50 10.50-15.50 8.50-10.50	18,00-21.00 10.50-18.00 8.00-10.50	18.00-25.0 10.50-18.0 8.00-10.5

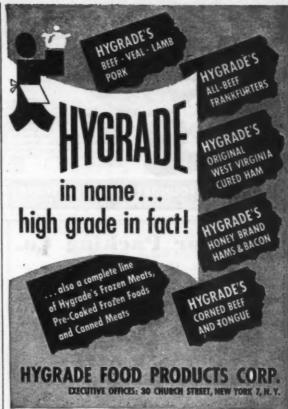
OWLA	-						
Good	å	choice	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	15.00-17.50	16.00-20.50	14.00-16.00
Com.	de	med	10.00-15.00	11.00-15.00	10.00-15.00	10.00-16.00	10.00-14.00
Cull			9.00-10.00	8.50-11.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00

### SLAUGHTER LAMBS AND SHEEP:

LAMBS:				
Good & choice 28.25-23. Medium & good 18.00-23. Common 14.00-17.	00 18.00-22.75		28.00-28.65 19.50-22.50 16.00-19.25	23.25-23.90 16.00-23.00 12.75-15.75
YLG. WETHERS: Medium & good			*********	10.00-12,25
HWES: Good & choice 7.25- 7.	50 7.00- 7.50	6.75- 7.25	7.25- 7.73	7.00- 7.75

Geod & choice... 7.25-7.50 7.00-7.50 6.75-7.25 7.25-7.75 7.00-7.75 Common & med.. 6.00-7.00 5.75-7.00 5.50-6.75 6.00-7.00 5.50-6.75 6.00-7.00 5.50-6.75 6.00-7.00 5.50-6.75 6.00-7.00 5.50-6.75 6.00-7.00 5.50-6.75 6.00-7.00 5.50-6.75 6.00-7.00 5.50-6.75 6.00-7.00 5.00-6.75 6.00-7.00 5.00-6.75 6.00-7.00 5.00-6.75 6.00-7.00 5.00-7.00 5.70-6.00 5.70

Quotations on slaughter lambs and yearlings of Good and Choice and of Medium and Good grades, and on ewes of Good and Choice grades, as combined, represent lots averaging within the top half of the Good and the top half of the Medium grades, respectively.



ON THE SIOUX CITY MARKET ERICKSON & POTTS

ORDER BUYING Phone: 82440

Long Distance 518 - Phone

Bridge 6261

• HOGS ON ORDERS

• WE SELL STOCK PIGS

• NO ORDER TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE

WE SERVE PACKERS EVERYWHERE

HARRY L. SPARKS & CO.

SOUTHEASTERN LIVE STOCK ORDER BUYERS

223 EXCHANGE BUILDING BOURBON STOCK YARDS

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OFFICE TELEPHONES JA CKSON 6492-1838

For Service and Dependability

E. N. GRUESKIN CO.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA



STEDMAN'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS 504 INDIANA AVE., AURORA, INDIANA, U. S. A.

## Superior Packing Co.

Price

Quality

Service

Chicago



St. Paul

### DRESSED BEEF BONELESS BEEF and VEAL

Carlots

Barrel Lots

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William G. Joyce Boston, Mass.

F. C. Rogers Co. Philadelphia, Pa.



A. L. Thomas Washington, D. C.

### SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER showing the number of livestock slaughtered at 15 centers for the week ended Dec. 28, 1946.

	CATTLE		
	Week ended Dec. 28	Prev. week	Cor. week, 1945
Chicagot	18,001	27,876	10,133
Kansas City	16,457	23,328	8,175
Omaha*		23,868	12,805
East St. Louis.			5,687
St. Joseph	7.615	13,367	3,232
Sioux City		10,559	7,060
Wichita*		3,805	1,927
Philadelphia	2,337	3,272	2,234
Indianapolis		2,892	
New York &		2,002	
Jersey City	7,533	8,115	9,809
Okla. City		13,316	3,834
Cincinnati		7,623	2,433
Denver		7.059	4,800
St. Paul		14,416	7,938
Milwaukee		3,499	2,197
Total		162,995	83,262

-			
	HOGS		
Chicago	84,339	107,303	75,274
Kansas City	43,468	58,986	36,612
Omaha	52,886	59,988	43,877
East St. Louis1	60,581	82,747	50,533
St. Joseph	23,211	28,843	25,368
Sioux City	35,867	45,842	33,370
Wichita	1,773	3,274	1,759
Philadelphia	10,458	12,487	7,871
Indianapolis	***	25,675	
New York &			
Jersey City	34,896	39,258	41,063
Okla. City	3,450	10,788	9,729
Cincinnati	9,935	12,707	7,464
Denver	12,739	14,363	13,139
St. Paul	27,949	28,222	25,343
Milwaukee	2,733	6,005	2,389
	construction of the last of	#Indiana	40000

Total ......404,285 536,578 373,791

<sup>1</sup>Includes National Stock Yards, E. St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

	SHEEP		
Chicagot	8,772	10,800	11.19
Kansas City	15,145	15,243	24,31
Omaha	13,744	16,417	24,02
East St. Louis.			6.51
St. Joseph	11,748	8,722	16,66
Sioux City	14,751	14,727	12.23
Wichita	405	2,033	66
Philadelphia	2,209	2,993	2,80
Indianapolis		1,226	
Now York &			
Jersey City	34,559	39,731	46,42
Okla. City	602	1,660	1,56
Cincinnati	242	927	
Denver	4,025	5,850	7,77
St. Paul	6,249	14,574	13,00
Milwaukee	965	1,256	2,27
Total	113,416	136,159	169,44

Total ......113,416 136,159 169,4 †Not including directs.

### NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Livestock prices at Jersey City, December 29, 1946:

Steers.	. 22	d.								.!	\$25,00@27.0
Cows,	m	ed		,	×		ĸ			×	13.50@15.0
Cows.	co	m									12.00@13.0
Cows,	ca	n.	ä	e	u	t					9.00@11.3
Bulls								×			12.00@15.0

CARRIE AND	
Vealers, gd. to ch! Vealers, med. to com	25.00@27.00
Calves, gd. to ch	21.00@25.00
Calves, cull	
HOGS:	
Gd. & ch	\$23.00
LAMBS:	
Gd. & ch	\$24.00

Receipts of salable livestock at Jersey City and 41st St., New York Market for week ended December 28, 1946:

Cattle Calves Hogs\* Sheep Salable . . . 245 592 422 91 Total (incl. directs) . . 4,106 6,990 16,947 27,985 Previous week:

Salable . . 499 1,132 557 1,073 Total (incl. directs) .4,868 10,182 18,663 26,491 \*Including hogs at 31st street.

## CORN BELT DIRECT

Reported by Office of Production a

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 2... At the 10 concentration yard and 11 packing plants h Iowa and Minnesota, hap prices broke \$1 to \$1.50.

160-180	lb.									.1	817	.00	0	20.0
180-240	lb.										18	1.75	6	20 !
240-330	lb.										19	0.00	16	20.
300-360	lb.					*	×			*	18	0.00	06	20.
Sows:													0.	
270-330	16.					ı					<b>\$16</b>	1.73	6	18
400-550	lb.		Ĺ	ĺ.	Ĺ	í	í	Ĵ	Ĉ.		16	.25	a	18

Receipts of hogs at Com Belt markets for the west ended Jan. 2, were as follows:

								This week	Same day
Dec.	27							53,000	48.006
Dec.	28							31,000	33.500
Dec.	30							31,000	28,800
Dec.	31							91,000	36,000
Jan.	1 .							Holiday	Holiday
Jan.	2				*			31,500	65,000
									-

### RECEIPTS AT CHIEF CENTERS

Receipts at leading markets for the week ending December 28, were reported to be as follows:

END	ED	:		C	at	t	le	4			1	H	0	g	8		She
Dec.	28		.1	18	6	.0	0	0		1	36	13	U	0	Œ	1	117.0
Dec.	21		.5	32	4	0	O	Ō.			45	1	Ĵ	Ö	36	ì	181.6
1945			. 1	14	3.	.0	0	o		1	36	31	Ú	Ö	Œ	)	197.0
1944										1	36	31	J	0	Œ	)	176.0
1943			1	15	7	4	in	a		-	di S	io:		n.	90		040 6
AT 1										,	(N)	989	,	U	,		242,0
AT 1	1 3	M.A	I	13	KI	E	T			,	(Ne	989	,				Ho
WEE Dec.	11 M	E	N	D	E	E'D	T	8,	*	* *							Ho. 305,6
WEE Dec. Dec.	1 M 2K 28 21	E	N	D	E	E'D	T	8,	*	* *							 Ho. 305,6
WEE Dec. Dec. 1945	11 M 2K 28 21	E	N	D	E	E D	T ::	8.	* * *					* * *			 Ho, 305, 6, 400, 6, 285, 6
WEE Dec. Dec. 1945	11 M 28 28 21	E	N	D	E	E D	T ::	8.	* * *					* * *			 Ho. 305,6

WEE		RKETS,		
END		Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Dec.	28	.137,000	292,000	98,000
		.233,000	352,000	128,000
		.103,000	269,000	153,000
1944		.124,000	279,000	150,000
1943		.136,000	507,000	192,000

### CHICAGO HIDE MOVEMENT

Receipts of hides at Chicago for week ended December 28, 1946, were 5,401,000 lbs.; previous week 6,780,000 lbs.; same week last year 4,412,000 lbs.; January 1 to date 325,926,000 lbs., compared with 365,634,000 lbs. same period a year earlier.

Shipments of hides from Chicago for the week ended December 28, 1936, were 3, 962,000 lbs.; previous week, 4,552,000 lbs.; same week last year, 2,630,000 lbs.; January 1 to date 228,052,000 lbs.; shipments a year earlier 229,858,000 lbs.

Purchases at principal ing Saturds reported to VISIONER

PU

Armour, hogs; Wilse hogs; Ship 16,200 hogs Total: 18 37,691 hogs

Armour ... Cudahy ... Swift ... Campbell ... Campbell ... Others ...

Armour Codahy Swift ... Wilson ... Independer Others ... Live Stock Cattle a 162; Hoff Kingan, 9 ... Total: 21,229 hog

Armour ... Swift ... Hunter ... Krey ... Heil ... Laclede Sieloff ... Others ... Shippers ... Total ...

ndahy ... rmour ... wift ... hippers Total .

Armour ... Others ... Total ... Not in

Cudahy Guggenheim . Duna-Osterta Dold . . . Sunflower Others . . .

Total

Armour Wilson Others

Not in 1,506 h direct.

Gall's Kabn's Lorey Meyer Schlacht Schroth National Others

Not in and S. Or

### PACKERS' **PURCHASES**

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week end-ing Saturday, December 28, 1946, as reported to THE NATIONAL PRO-VISIONER:

### CHICAGO

ard s in

Com Week fol-

48,000 33,500 28,800 36,000

F

mar-

Ded to

Sheep 17,000 81,000 97,000 76,000 42,000

Hogs 05,000 00,000 85,000

09,000 69,000

Sheep

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r 4,-1 to

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1907

Armour, 2,833 hogs; Swift, 762 begs; Wilson, 2,411 hogs; Agar, 1,886 hogs; Shippers, 13,599 hogs; Others, 16,200 hogs.

Total: 18,001 cattle; 1,680 calves; 27,691 hogs; 8,772 sheep.

### WANGAG MTV

	PWW	WIR CAT		
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour		333 458	1,068	3,326 2,981
Cudahy	3,728	637	2,590 1,025	4,633
Wilson Campbell.	1,027	****	1,020	
U.S.P	4,787	33	2,714	- ***
Total	.16,892	2,235	8,027	11,555

	attle & Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour	5,973	5,836	2,932
Codshy	3,892	1,114	3,923
Swift	3,376	2,853	2,352
Wilnom	2,289	2,620	***
Independent	***	938	***
Others	* * * *	7,312	
Live Stock	5	556	***

Live Stock ... (attle and calves: Greater Omaha, 162; Hoffman, 59; Rothschild, 444; Kingan, 986; Merchants, 7. Total: 17,133 cattle and 21,229 hogs and 9,207 sheep.

### E. ST. LOUIS

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour	2,776	808	2,923	1,773
Swift	8,723	1,337	4,470	1,643
Hunter	883		918	132
Krey			78	
Heil		***	789	
Laclede			699	***
Sieloff	***	***	552	
Others	3,081	98	3,685	300
Shippers	3,815	1,227	10,217	412
Total	14,278	3,465	24,331	4,260

### SIOUX CITY

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Cudaby		42	8,261	8,269
Armour	. 3,238	66	7,375	4,013
Swift	. 1,727		5,530	3,682
Shippers .	. 8,679		13,624	711
Water!	10 074	140	94 700	11 075

### ST. JOSEPH

Cattle	CHILLES	HOEs	onech	
Swift 3,224	576	3,851		
Armour 2,571	182	2,383	2,952	
Others 4,377	142	2,809	198	
Total10,172	900	9,043	11,867	
Not including	117 e	nttle,	16,859	
hogs and 79 shee	p bough	it dire	et.	

### WICHITA

1	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Cudahy Guggen-	629	317	1,474	405
heim	518	***		***
Ostertag. Dold	34 74		239	***
Sunflower	1,521	***	32 382	122
Total	2,776	317	2,156	527

### OKLAHOMA CITY Cattle Colves Hogs Sh

Armour Wilson Others	1,955	428 660 5	758 674 422	191 150
Total	3,877	1,093	1,854	350
Not inch 1,596 hogs	ading 2	239 catt 252 s	le, 94 sheep	calves, bought

### CINCINNATI

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Gall's	***	***		166
Kahn's			4,543	***
Lorey			454	***
Meyer	***		987	***
Schlachter.		18		***
Schroth	115	***	2,194	***
National	146		***	
Others	1,524	348	3,045	74
Total	1,896	366	11,223	240

### FORT WORTH

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Armour	883 489	1,860	559	909
Swift		1,571	887	1,863
Bonnet	157	49	28	***
City	212	3	255	* * *
Rosenthal	125	3	***	***
Total	1,866	3,486	1,729	2,772
	DE	NVER		

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour Swift Cudahy Others	1,407 511	128 46 123	3,623 5,131 2,096 1,607	2,445 1,125 229
Total	4,545	297	12,457	3,799

	ST.	PAUL		
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour	3,247	2,719	10,458	2,883
Bartusch .	456			***
Cudahy	717	1,437	***	985
Rifkin	626		***	
Superior	795		111	- 111
Swift	3,039		17,491	2,381
Others	1,740	229	7,662	3,488
Total	11 690	0.996	95 911	0.797

### TOTAL PACKER PURCHASES

	Week ended Dec. 28	Prev. week	Cor. week, 1945
Cattle	.192,314	168,337	87,331
Hogs		221,950	147,390
Sheep		99,245	116,773

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Supplies of livestock at the Chicago Union Stockyards for current and comparative periods:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Dec.	26, 9,270	321	17,830	2,692
Dec.	27. 2,442	516	22,070	5,789
Dec.	28. 109	40	9,116	1,300
Dec.	30.24,381	872	16,034	5,985
Dec.	31. 5,500	1,000	28,000	5,000
Jan.	212,000	1,000	26,500	5,500
*We	ek			
BO	far. 41,881	2,872	70,534	16,485
Wk.	ago.27,357		45,962	
1945	41.382	3,698	99,780	35,610
1944	38,759	3,358	84,640	34,563
	ncluding 16 74 hogs and ers.			calves,

### SHIPMENTS

	-	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Dec.	26.	3,836	64	2,983	2,303
Dec.	27.	1.561	127	3,750	3,518
Dec.	28.	28	6	177	466
Dec.	30.	6,723	81	2,900	1.740
Dec.	31.	3.000	100	4,000	2,000
Jan.	2	4,500	100	5,000	8,000
Wk.					
80	far.	14,223	281	11,900	6,740
Wk.	ago.	10,523	324	9,672	4,683
1945		17,268	835	16,023	9,451
1944		14,175	526	9.718	8,720

CHICAGO HOG PURCHAS	EB
Supplies of hogs purchased leago packers and shippers week	
Thursday, Jan. 2, 1947:	
Week ended	Prev.

### Packers' purch....38,857 Shippers' purch....16,889 19,504 12,281Total ......55,746 31,785

### PACIFIC COAST LIVESTOCK

Receipts for five days ended Dec. 27:

Cattle Calves Hoga Sheep Los Angeles...5,942 577 967 366 San Francisco.. 800 20 550 2,000 Portland ....1,180 215 650 990

Keep product moving by re-using shipping containers whenever possible.

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ces fals, bones, o casses, etc., to uniform tent. Reduced cook

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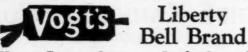
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Cincinnati, Ohio

### MEAT SUPPLIES AT EASTERN MARKETS

(Reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production and Markette Administration.)

WESTERN DRESSED MEATS

		New York	Phila.	Beeten
TEERS, careass	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946	7,306	1,474	1.36
	Week previous	8,918	1,872	1,46
	Same week year ago	3,315	1,501	-
DOWS, carcass	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946	3,382	2,922	1,00
	Week previous	6,994	3,575	2.Th
	Same week year ago	3,249	2,542	1,60
BULLS, carcass	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946	28	15	
	Week previous	393	4	110
	Same week year ago	184	12	
VEAL, carcass	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946	14,600	864	-
	Week previous	24,466	1,632	1.88
	Same week year ago	11,448	908	48
LAMB, carcass	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946	41,381	6,683	12.00
	Week previous	42,288	10,277	15.00
	Same week year ago	25,265	9,068	18,2B
MUTTON, carcass	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946	3,962	654	900
	Week previous	6,377	1,020	1.334
	Same week year ago	8,424	1,612	3,00
PORK CUTS, 1bs.	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946		1,060,567	200,48
	Week previous		757,789	239,14
	Same week year ago		612,741	D69,66
BEEF CUTS, 1bs.	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946	206,179		444
	Week previous	98,079		-3
	Same week year ago	136,624		
	TACAT STANGUEDRS			
	LOCAL BLAUGHTERS			
ATTLE, head	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946	7,588	. 2,337	F 100
	Week previous	8,115	3,272	100
	Same week year ago	9,800	2,284	- 149
CALVES, head	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946	8,558	1,095	*80
	Week previous	11,859	1,876	200
	Same week year ago	4,440	990	119
HOGS, head	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946	34,896	10,458	***
	Week previous	39,258	12,487	***
	Same week year ago	41,063	7,871	- 1)
HEEP, head	Week ending Dec. 28, 1946	34,559	2,209	* 00
	Week previous	39,731	2,993	* 69
	Same week year ago	46,420	2,804	149
Country dressed	product at New York totaled	5 225 vest	17 hors	
ambs. Previous w	reek 4,794 veal, 37 hogs and 10	S lambs is	addition	to the

Country dressed product at New York totaled 5,225 veal, 17 hogs and lambs. Previous week 4,794 veal, 37 hogs and 103 lambs in addition to the shown above.

### WEEKLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTER

Slaughter of all classes of livestock at 32 inspected centers was sharply reduced during the week ended December 28 because of the Christmas holiday. Totals, however, were all larger than for the same time of last year. Kill is expected to be light this week also because of the holiday, but totals will probably be larger than for a week earlier.

NORTH ATLANTIC	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
New York, Newark, Jersey City Baltimore, Philadelphia		8,558 477	34,896 19,265	34,886
NORTH CENTRAL				
Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis Chicago, Elburn St. Paul-Wis. Group <sup>1</sup> St. Louis Area <sup>8</sup> Sioux City Omaha Kansas City Iowa & So. Minn. <sup>2</sup>	22,658 18,611 14,677 9,153 18,318 16,457	1,670 5,816 26,019 5,509 211 920 4,306 4,000	46,744 84,839 102,592 60,581 85,867 52,886 43,468 171,181	\$,250 12,467 7,450 14,761 18,744 15,145 31,065
SOUTHEAST4	4,165	2,538	12,617	***
SOUTH CENTRAL WESTS	24,480	9,787	50,108	16,615
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	6,796	261	15,148	4,700
PACIFICT	14,057	8,822	25,816	27,784
Total Total last week Total last year	246,313	72,908 106,758 55,542	755,008 1,005,168 719,008	196,606 240,500 281,773

Total last year... 122,001 ab,042 Th,008 S2,171 Vincludes St. Paul, S. St. Paul, Newport, Minn., and Madison, Milwauke, Green Bay, Wis. Includes St. Louis, National Stockyards, E. St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. "Includes Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Masse City, Marshalltown, Ottumws, Storm Lake, Waterloo, Iowa, and Albert Lea, Austin, Minn. "Includes Birmingham, Dothan, Montgomery, Ala., Tallahasses, Fla., and Albary, Atlants, Columbus, Moultrie, Thomasville, Titton, Gs. "Includes St. Joseph, Mo., Wichita, Kana, Oklaboma City, Olia., Ft. Worth Texas. "Includes Denver, Colo., Ogden and Sait Lake City, Utah. "Includes Los Angeles, Vernon, San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento, Vallejo, Calif.

### SOUTHEASTERN RECEIPTS

Receipts of livestock as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, at eight southern packing plants located at Albany, Columbus, Moultrie, Thomasville and Tifton, Ga.; Dothan, Ala.; Jacksonville and Tallahassee, Fla.:

																				C	lattle '	Calve	Hogs
Week	ende	d	1	Di	ю	2	7					 		 				 		.1	.056	512	5,586
Last	week										*	 						 		.3	,856	1,242	13,000
Last	year						*					 					•	 			909	821	10,500

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The National Provisioner-January 4, 1947

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### -CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. PLEASE REMIT WITH ORDER.

### POSITION WANTED

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Hogs

1947

POSITION WANTED: Man 42 years of age, 25 years' experience in canned meat business. Thorong knowledge of sales, production, distribution. Would like responsible position with reliable firm. W-516, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, III.

EXPERIENCED HOTEL and restaurant sales man-ager winhes position in east or middle west. Have practical knowledge of all phases. Available now. W-59, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 8. Dearborn St., Chicago 6, Ill.

### HELP WANTED

### SALES MANAGER WANTED

Total MAINTURER WANTED

Total man with proven record of sales and executive ability, to assume complete responsibility for siling and sales promotion for southern plant with esspiete line of high quality meet products. Splendid opportunity for right man. Give all particulars regarding education, experience, former employment, family status, etc. Reply to W-376, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

PRACTICAL PLANT superintendent wanted. Experienced in slaughtering, cutting, boning, sausage sanufacturing, edible and inedible operations. State age, past experience and family situs. Opportunity for the man who can qualify. W-852, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, III.

SEASONING SALESMAN wanted for established frm to travel Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and sorthern Illinois. Must have assuage room experi-soce. Age 25 to 35 years. Sales experience un-accessary. Liberal proposition to right party. W-909, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, III.

### SALES MANAGER

Experienced, aggressive man with thorough knowledge of dressed beef. Opportunity unlimited for right man, 32 to 40 years of age. References regarded. Apply in person. Murray Packing Company, Plainwell, Michigan.

HELP WANTED: Working sausage maker for one of the most completely modern small packing plants in the middle west. Give personal history including past employment experience and salary expected. W-875, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

WANTED: A capable, young, aggressive, well ex-perienced man to superintend a small plant. One whe knows how to put out a high-class product. Plant located in the south. W-365, THE NA-TIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Calcago 5, III.

MEAT SALESMEN: Must have thorough knowledge of all meat packing plant products as well as allemanship experience. For independent plant leated in Phoenix, Arizona. Address reply to Gelden Meat Company, Phoenix, Arizona.

HOG KILL AND CUT FOREMAN wanted for De-troft area. Wanted at once. Reply confidential. W-854, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, III.

### PLANTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Mest packing plant in northern Call-forsia. Approved for federal and state inspection. Capacity 10 cattle or 50 small stock per hour. This is going business established and profitably sperated for over 80 years. New plant built in 1841. Write F8-350, THE NATIONAL PROVI-BIONER, 407 S. Destroom St. Chicago 5, III.

FOR SALE: Old established packing plant near Sattle. Barns, livestock pens, acreage, tracks, etc. Grossing 14 million annually. Netting more than 3% of selling price. Mr. Deskins or Mr. Rosling, 5 Frank L. McGuire, Inc., 825—3rd Ave., Seattle 4 Wash.

FOR SALE: small plant is middle west equipped for cattle and hog slaughtering, sausage kitchen, resdering, Rallroad siding. City inspection. Write is Box FS-571, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago S, III.

### PLANTS WANTED

I want to buy or rent a small sausage factory in metropolitan New York or surroundings. W-373, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER 740 Lexington Ava., New York 22, N. Y.

**Use National Provisioner Classifieds** 

### **EQUIPMENT FOR SALE**

### FOR SALE

### BERKS PACKING CO., INC.

307-323 Bingaman Street, Reading, Penna.

We have for immediate delivery, subject to prior sale and our confirmation—45,000 lacquered cans, size 401x411, printed tops included; 3,000 plain wooden boxes, type C-1, size 16½x12½x0½" to accommodate cans; 2,000 printed wooden boxes, type C-1, size 164x12%x944"; 170 cases tomato paste, grade A, solids 27, 4%, packed 6 No. 10 cans to the case.

### FRIED & REINEMAN PACKING CO.

P.O. Box 6760 N.S. Sta., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

### Meat Packers—Attention

FOR SALE: 1-500 gal, Dopp cast-iron jacketed kettle; 1-100 gal, Groen stainless steel jacketed kettle; 1-Rrecht 1000 lb, meat mixer; 1-B088 6000 lb, wet tankage dryer; 1-Buffalo 48B seven-knife silent cutter; 1-Hottmann #3 cutter and mixer. Send us your inquiries.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE!

Consolidated Products Co. Inc. 14-19 Park Rew New York City 7, N.Y.

FOR SALE: 20 horsepower Globe meat grinder, size 66, perfect condition, \$800.00. Gus Glaser Meats, Inc., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

### **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

### We Are Carload Buyers

of mixed cars of pork, pork products, cold cuts, lard and canned meats. Wire or write your offerings.

MARTIN PACKING COMPANY 127-139 Belmont Ave., Newark 3, N. J.

WANTED: Partner or will sell: New modern just completed packing plant in New York state. All latest and newest equipment. Capacity 400 hogs, 300 cattle, 100,000 pounds asusage per week. Wonefrul opportunity for a man with sales ability. Must be honest, soher, and have references. Present owner is good practical packing house man. For further details write Box W-368, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

SALES AGENT, contacting chain, jobber and institution trade in western Connecticat and Massachusetts, would like to hear from independent packers interested in volume business. All products. Brokerage basis. W-377, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 740 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL CASINGS: We are cash buyers for job lots of artificial casings—unprinted or slightly printed. W-372, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 740 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. T.

CATTLESWITCHES WANTED: Please wire or call KAISER REISMANN CORP., 288 Green St., Brooklyn 22, N. Y. Phone EVergreen 9-5963.

### MISCELLANEOUS

ARE PRODUCTION RESULTS satisfactory on cured and smoked meats, sausage, other processing or packing house operations? Practical superintendent of long experience now available for consultation and advisory service. O. E. Small, 4917 Lake Park Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

### WATCH THIS COLUMN FOR WEEKLY SPECIALS

Barliant and Co. list below some of their curre machinery and equipment offerings, for as available for prompt shipment unless otherw stated, at prices quoted F.O.B. shipping poin subject to prior sale.

Write for Our Weekly Bulletins.

### Rendering & Lard Equipment

1200.00

Rendering & Lard Equipment

1—RENDERING EQUIPMENT UNIT consisting of (1) 5 x 9 Boss cooker, chain drive, 20-Hr motor, new shart, new bearings, full insulated, with crackling persons of the construction of t . 2100.00

1-HIDRAULIC PRESS, 75-U, 28"250" curb, 60 ton cap. 200,00
1-HYDRAULIC PRESS, 300 ton, uses 20" plates, new 14" piston, 4000\perp week with the condition of the

Killing Floor & Cutting Equipment

Sausage Equipment

-BAUSAGE UNIT, (1) Stuffer #54 Buf-falo, 50# cap., vert., (1) Silent Cutter, #22 Buffalo, 100# cap., belt driven, without knives, less motor, (1) Mixer, Superlor, tilt type, 21"x16'4"x15", less motor, unit -GRINDER, 168 Enterprise, pulley drive,

Refrigeration Equipment

2200 00 crates, ea. 24'x12'10"x7'6", with refrigeration units.

es.
Refrigeration units available extra
—FREON REFRIGERATING UNITS,
NEW, Carrier, 3-HP, 3-ph. motor, 2 cyl.
V-type, water cooler condenser & necessary auxiliaries, forced feed lubrication,
heavy-duty. Freon 12 refrigerant standard, immed. del'y., ea. Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous

—BACON FORMING PRESSES, Tohin 74

HP, 3-ph, totally enclosed motor, handle
bacon 16"x7", up to 24"x98", es. . . .

—BOILERS, NEW, Brownell, 48 HP, coal
fired, 52 HP, oll or gas fired, gov't. surplus, locomotive type, double pass, 100#
press, es.

—LABELER, complete with motor, serial
#6277A. model 1936, for #2 cans.

—DIP TANK, NEW, Advance, 4 prepsses
gas jets for browning meat loaves, thermostatic controls, 53" high x 23" wide
x 45" long 1100.00 2200.00 500.00

Telephone, Wire or Write if interested in any of the items above, or in any other equipment. Your offerings of surplus and idle equipment are solicited.

## BARLIANT AND COMPANY

**BROKERS - SALES AGENTS** 

ADELPHI BLDG. . 7070 N. CLARK ST. CHICAGO 26 . SHELDRAKE 3313

SPECIALISTS

Used, Rebuilt and New Packing House Machinery Equipment and Supplies

495.00

200.00



Fred J. Johnson, of Seattle, Wash., swears he'll never approach a stray cow again. Deputy sheriffs rescued Johnson after a husky Holstein had dragged him more than a mile down a highway. He had nearly hit the animal while driving his car, and when he got out to tie her to the side of the road she took off with him holding the rope.



### Out of the Past . . .

[Based on information from the files of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER]

Toward the end of 1921 just two years after the end of World War I, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER printed a series of articles discussing general business conditions. That the country as a whole was beginning to show confidence in the future was noted and that the packing industry was a jump ahead in the trend towards improving conditions was also suggested. According to one prominent packer, the meat packing industry was "leading the procession out of the mountains of adversity into the valley of prosperity." One of the best signs of greater confidence in the future, according to the Provisioner, was the fact that packers were beginning to buy supplies and machinery, not only for replacement but in order to take care of future business. Wrote one supplier: "We believe the average packer has more confidence in the future than he 'lets on' as we are getting orders from old-established firms that have been in the business from 25 to 40 years. Besides, they have other plans for the betterment of their plants which show their confidence in the future." William H. Ridgway, president of the Craig Ridgway & Sons Co., summed up the matter in admirable fashion: "Down in Washington things are now in the hands of hard-headed business men. The men who are now running things are the men who make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. . . As Mr. Harding would run his newspaper, as Mr. Mellon would run his great aluminum plants and other factories at Niagara Falls and elsewhere, and as Mr. Dawes runs his gas works and other utilities, so the government is now being run. It is a situation like this that is putting faith into business men and in virtue of this faith we are coming back, and in a short time we will arrive with both feet."



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